# The New-York Times.

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# THE WAR.

### A Battle Reported to Have Been Fought on the Frontier.

### Three Thousand Prussians Killed and Two Thousand French.

### The Report Not Traced to a Reliable Source.

### Both Nations Enthusiastically Supporting their Sovereigns.

### Government Loan of 500,000,000 Francs Taken in Paris in a Few Hours.

### Sermons on the War in the New-York Churches Yesterday.

### The Policy of Prussia in this Momentous Crisis.

### Views Expressed by the French and German Press Here.

## THE WAR ON THE RHINE.

### Rumors of an Engagement—Prussian Killed, 3,000; French, 2,000—War Demonstrations in France—Troops not to be Recalled from Rome.

PARIS, July 17—A. M.—There is a rumor to the effect that an engagement has taken place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed. The French loss is placed at 2,000 killed. As yet this report can be traced to no reliable source. The Emperor will issue a manifesto to the States of South Germany assuring them of the good will of France. The war feeling has taken entire control of the people. Yesterday the Duke of GRAMMONT, after leaving the Senate Chamber, was greeted by crowds upon the streets with cheers and plaudits amounting to an ovation. A demonstration was made in front of the residence of M. THIERS to express dissatisfaction at his course in the Corps Legislatif. This was followed by a demonstration in his favor. The latter, the *Journal de France* says, was not respectably supported, and was the work of "unknown creatures." Accounts from the provinces represent that, yesterday, anti-Prussian demonstrations were participated in by all ages and classes with the greatest enthusiasm.

LATER.—Demonstrations of the most enthusiastic character continue to be made in favor of the war against Prussia. Everywhere the boulevards and streets are crowded with people wild with excitement. *Le Peuple Francais* (Ministerial organ) contradicts the report that the French troops have been recalled from Rome, and denies that there is any intention to recall them.

### Military Movements and Operations—Communication Across the Rhine Interdicted—Conflicting Reports Regarding the Invasion of France by Prussians.

PARIS, July 17.—Last night M. ROUHER announced to the Senate that the Duke of GRAMMONT had informed him of the invasion of French territory by the Prussians. A force of the enemy had advanced as far as Sierck, in the Province of Moselle, for the purpose of destroying the railroad at that point, but had retired precipitately. There is great activity in the fortress of Rastadt. The soldiers of Baden, commanded by Prussian officers, man the ramparts and parapets. From this morning, all communication by the new bridges, between the right and left banks of the Rhine, is interdicted. The *Journal Officiel* denies the statement that Prussian troops have entered France. Telegrams on the subject are contradictory, the latest reports being that no force of Prussians is known to have crossed the Rhine. A Secretary of Embassy will start to-night for Berlin to deliver to the Prussian Government an official copy of the French declaration of war. The *Moniteur* opens a list for a national subscription to provide a fund to aid the Government in prosecuting the war. All the Paris journals send numerous special correspondents to the points where military operations are likely to be of interest. A decree is published, this morning, calling upon the members of the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile of the first three corps of the army to report immediately at the chief towns of their departments, in readiness for active service. Gen. CHANGARNIER will be appointed to the command of the French reserves, and will be named a Marshal of France. McMAHON, BAZAINE and CANROBERT will command the three corps of the army.

### Movements of Prussian Forces—Railway and Telegraphic Communication Destroyed—Hamburg Chamber of Commerce.

MUNICH, July 17.—The Bavarian army, including the reserve corps, has been ordered to take the field.

LONDON, July 17.—The troops of Saxony are in motion. The North German Parliament meets on the 20th inst. to vote the necessary credits for war expenses.... The British Foreign Office has not yet received official notice of the declaration of war between France and Prussia.

PARIS, July 17.—Last night, by order of the Prussian authorities, railway and telegraphic communication between France and Prussia was destroyed.

HAMBURG, July 17.—King WILLIAM has sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city a grateful acknowledgment of the patriotic address of that body. He says he regrets the sacrifice which the honor of Germany exacts, but will do his duty, leaving the event in the hands of God.

STUTTGART, via LONDON, July 17.—The army of Wurtemberg has been ordered to take the field, and the Chambers have been convoked.

### The Prince Royal of Prussia to Take the Field—American and British Squadrons off Flessingue.

LONDON, July 17.—Advices from Berlin represent that the Prince Royal FREDERICK WILLIAM will take command of the armies of the States of South Germany.

ANTWERP, July 17.—The American squadron off Flessingue has been joined by the English Channel fleet.

### Attitude and Disposition of Neutrals—Holland and Italy—British Anxiety for Belgium—Prussia to be Feared as well as France.

PARIS, July 17.—The Governments of Holland and Italy will maintain an absolute neutrality as between France and Prussia. *L'Opinion Nationale* (Prince NAPOLEON'S organ) says: "We learn from good authority that Italy has tendered to France, at the latter's option, either her friendly neutrality or unconditional aid." It adds that Prussia has offered a province to Austria in exchange for an alliance. The report that the bridges on the Belgian frontier have been destroyed is contradicted. The *Moniteur* (semi-official) says England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium. France desires that the neutrality of Belgium be maintained, but will require that Prussia be held to an equal responsibility. The *Moniteur* thinks that, after all, England is more uneasy regarding the attitude of Prussia than of France in regard to Belgian neutrality. The same journal holds friendly language toward Spain. It intimates that France would be willing to support the father of the King of Portugal for the Spanish throne. The *Moniteur* also asserts that the Spanish Council has notified the Deputies that there will be no necessity for a meeting of the Cortes on the 20th inst., in consequence of the withdrawal of Prince LEOPOLD from the candidature, and adds that it has positive assurance of the intention of Spain to keep clear of any complication in the impending struggle.

LONDON, July 17.—Italy and Denmark assure the Powers of their intention to preserve a neutral attitude. Belgium relies upon the British, French and Prussian assurances of neutrality for the immunity of her territory. The Dutch reserves have been ordered out to protect the frontier.

### Demonstration Against France in Florence—Danish and Hungarian Sympathy with France.

FLORENCE, July 17.—A great popular demonstration was made here today against France. Crowds collected in front of the Foreign Office and the German Embassy, and shouted "Down with France! Viva Italian neutrality! Viva Prussia!"

PARIS, July 17.—*La Patrie* says the news from Denmark and the Duchies is excellent. The hatred against Prussia is so great that if their Governments hesitate to take part in the present conflict, the people will rise against them. In Hanover there is great agitation, and the Prussian General commanding that province has asked for reinforcements. The Prussian Government has given stringent orders not to permit the circulation of the French proclamation to the German populations; but it will be sure to reach all parts of Germany where it could do good. Even now great numbers of French circulars are being distributed throughout the German States.

LONDON, July 17.—A telegram from Pesth states that the chiefs of the different parties in Hungary had met there and adopted a resolution sympathizing with France, and declaring that every victory of France would be a victory for Hungary.

### Visit of the French Senate to St. Cloud—The Emperor Urged to Lead the Armies, Leaving the Empress as Regent.

PARIS, July 17.—After the session yesterday, the Senate proceeded in a body to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress. M. ROUHER said the Senate thanked the Emperor for the permission of expressing to the throne its patriotic sentiments. "A monarchical combination, injurious to the prestige and security of France, had been mysteriously favored by Prussia. On our representations Prince LEOPOLD renounced the throne of Spain. Spain, who returns our friendship, then renounced a candidature so hurtful to us. Without doubt immediate danger was thus avoided, but our legitimate complaint remains. Was it not evident that a foreign Power, to prejudice our honor and interests, wished to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Had we not the right to demand of that Power guarantees against a possible recurrence of such an attempt? This is refused and the dignity of France insulted. Your Majesty draws the sword, and the country is with you, eager for, and proud of, the occasion. You have waited long, but during the time you have raised to perfection the military organization of France. By your care France is prepared. Her enthusiasm proves that, like your Majesty, she will not tolerate wrong. Let our august Empress become again the depository of the Imperial power. The great bodies of the State surround Her Majesty with their absolute devotion. The nation has faith in her wisdom and energy. Let your Majesty resume with noble confidence the command of the legions he led at Magenta and Solferino. If peril has come, the hour of victory is near; and soon a grateful country will decree to her children the honors of triumph; soon Germany will be freed from the domination which has oppressed her, and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of our arms. Your Majesty, who so recently received a proof of the national good will, may then once more devote yourself to reforms, the realization of which is only retarded. Time only is needed to conquer." The Emperor warmly thanked the President and members of the Senate.

### The Empress in Paris—The Emperor to Take the Field on Wednesday—A Loan of 500,000,000 Francs Taken in a Few Hours—Military Excitement and Enthusiasm.

PARIS, July 17—Evening.—The Empress arrived in Paris today from St. Cloud, and received a popular welcome of the most enthusiastic character. The Emperor will leave for the field on Wednesday. A loan of six months treasury bonds to the amount of 500,000,000 of francs was taken up in a few hours; the Credit Foncier and the Bank of France made efforts to monopolize the entire amount. Passports were sent to the Count DE SOLMS, in charge of the Prussian Legation, the moment news was received that the Prussian troops had violated the frontier. It is announced that 280,000 French troops are ready to cross into Germany. The Zouaves, from Africa, are disembarking at Marseilles.

PARIS, July 17—10 P. M.—Regiments are passing through the streets, to-night, on their way to the frontier. Great crowds are gathered on the sidewalks, and wildly cheer the soldiers as they pass. At all the gardens and places of public resort, patriotic demonstrations are made. The excitement is intense. No opposition to the war is manifested, and the Press denounce the speech of M. THIERS in the Corps Legislatif. The *Journal du Soir* publishes the following official reports: Decrees have been issued creating a fourth battalion for each regiment of infantry, and a sixth squadron for regiments of cavalry. Gen. AUTEMARRE, who commanded the National Guard of Paris, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. The regiments in the barracks at the Ecole Militaire have received orders to march on Monday. The military posts in Paris made vacant by the departure of the troops of the line have been occupied by the Imperial Guard. All the troops in garrison in the Central Department of France have received orders to depart for the frontier. A council of Ministers, the Emperor presiding, was held at St. Cloud today. The Chambers will probably dissolve at the end of the present week, after voting the Budget.

## CITY WAR EXCITEMENT.

### The Feeling in the Metropolis—Movements of Foreign and American Vessels—The Transportation of the Mails—The Germans Moving.

The topic of discussion everywhere yesterday was, of course, the impending struggle in Europe. In public places, in the family circle and in the street, wherever two or three chanced to meet, the probabilities and the possibilities of the great contest were talked of in the light of such illumination as each individual was able to throw upon it, and divers and diverse views were expressed as to the issue. Business men whose interests are here spoke chiefly of the effect of the complications upon our own commerce. Those who had no other arguments to offer in support of their particular ideas, offered to bet larger or smaller sums, in proportion to the length of their respective purses, upon the side of that Power whose victory they deemed certain. Our adopted German citizens on the one hand, and our adopted French citizens on the other, manifested, of course, greater interest in the matter than the rest of us, and were often able to discuss the situation more intelligently. The newspapers were sought for and read with avidity, and the latest news was devoured with greediness. Mention was made in prayer and sermon in a great many churches of the great subject in which all feel a greater or less interest. We give in other columns some of the views advanced in the pulpit on the occasion. The public were even more anxious than they were on the day before to learn what would be done by the nations who are immediately involved in the difficulty. The principal inquiry yesterday, as on the day before, was what effect the war would have upon American commerce, and much regret was expressed that Congress had not taken some definite action on the Navigation bill before adjournment. Had that bill passed, it would have permitted owners of foreign steam-ships to transfer them at once to the American flag, and thus prevent any difficulty.

#### THE HERMANN.

The first effect of the war was felt Saturday, when the agents of the Bremen steam-ship *Hermann* received an order from LLOYD'S, about 12 o'clock, ordering the detention of the steamer, which was to sail at 2 o'clock. The order was couched in the following language, and was not attended by any explanation whatever:

OELRICH, New-York: *Hermann* must not leave.
LLOYD, Bremen.

The agents here had received a dispatch early in the morning directing them to send the vessel. Then it was supposed that NAPOLEON had arranged the details of his policy respecting the treatment of private property, and that the steamers flying the North German flag would not be molested. But it appears the owners on the other side were not willing to risk their vessel, and accordingly ordered her detention. Of course the vessel did not sail.

#### THE MAILS.

The Postmaster-General early Saturday morning telegraphed Mr. TAYLOR, Assistant-Postmaster in this city, as follows, in reply to a request for information:

*William B. Taylor, Assistant Postmaster, New-York:*
If war exists, we cannot undertake to protect North German steamers carrying our mails. Should the steamers be captured, the mails would be reclaimed, and forwarded as speedily as possible.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

As soon as Messrs. OELRICH received the dispatch ordering the detention of the *Hermann* they notified the Post-office authorities, and the fact was telegraphed to the Postmaster-General. Late in the afternoon a reply was received ordering the mails of the *Hermann* to be sent by the next English steamer.

#### THE BREMEN LINE.

The North German Lloyds have now in port the *Hermann*, which was to have sailed yesterday; the *Frankfort*, which was to sail on Thursday next, 21st; and the *Weser*, whose sailing day is next Saturday, 23d. The *Hanover* is now due here, and her sailing day is the 28th; and the *America* is on her way, and her sailing day is the 30th. These steamers must lie idle at an expense of about $1,500 per day, unless they are sold, and offers to purchase have already been made. The *Hermann* had a total of 130 passengers booked for this voyage, who went to the dock to go on board, and there learned for the first time that the vessel would not sail. They were greatly disappointed, but there was no help for them, and they returned whence they came to make another start next week on some vessel carrying a neutral flag. Messrs. OELRICH state that passengers can receive their money back, and the office will remain open, though the steamers will not sail.

#### THE CARGO.

The *Hermann* had her cargo all on board. It consisted of grain and tobacco principally. The agents said, yesterday, that they would hold shippers to their contracts, as it was probable the ship would sail under some arrangement that would be made next week. They said that the grain was consigned to Hamburg; that they learned that the Hamburg steamers were taking grain for Havre, and, as the Germans at Bremen would not need many goods, the agents decided to take freight for Hamburg. The agents thought that the shippers would not complain if their goods did not go, since the engagements were made some time in June, when grain was low, and it had greatly advanced in price since.

#### THE CARRYING TRADE.

It appears that there are very few American steamers in this port, which could be made available for carrying freight to Europe at this time. The Pacific Mail Company's vessels burn too much coal and are too expensive. The Messrs. OELRICH say that their steamers manifest on an average $6,000 per voyage, and the expense is $20,000. The money is made out of the passengers. They say there is not an American steam-ship in port which can be sent over with freight and make any profits. The American steamers here, over 1,000 tons, are the *Arizona*, (Pacific Mail,) *Alaska*, (Pacific Mail,) *Charleston, Dakota, Equador, Guiding Star, Gen. Meade, Gen. Barnes, Henry Chauncey*, (Pacific Mail,) *James Adger, Morning Star, Magnolia, Merrimac, Montgomery, Mississippi, Manhattan, Northern Light*, (Pacific Mail,) *Ocean Queen, San Francisco, Santiago de Cuba, San Jacinto, Victor, Western Metropolis.*

As Prussia will want nothing but the merest necessaries of life, few goods will be sent to her ports. The Government will prevent emigration, as Prussia will want all the fighting material she can get. There will, therefore, be little carrying of freight to German ports, and her shipping will go mostly to English ports, and the English steamers will carry their share. American sailing vessels will be employed extensively, for they can carry freight at a profit. But the steamers are, it is claimed, so expensive that they cannot be used.

#### THE TRANSFER OF FLAGS.

Many years ago provision was made by which owners of foreign vessels in American ports could transfer ownerships. That provision is now in force. The owner of the vessel sells her to an American citizen, who goes to the Custom-house and takes out a certificate that the vessel is owned by an American. The American flag is then raised and she proceeds to sea, and cannot be molested. But that vessel cannot bring a return freight, if she does, she is seized by the revenue authorities. The vessel which under this protection is treated as a nondescript and cannot pay two dollars tonnage dues, and ten per cent. on her freight bills.

#### THE HAMBURG LINE.

The agents of the Hamburg steamers, Messrs. KUHNHART & SONS, received a dispatch, Saturday morning, directing them to send the *Silesia* on her regular day, to-morrow. In view of the fact that the LLOYDS ordered the detention of the *Hermann*, it is not probable that the *Silesia* will sail. The LLOYDS are charged with excessive timidity in detaining the *Hermann*, for it is asserted that the French have no ships in their fleet fast enough to catch either the Bremen or the Hamburg steamers. The Hamburg line have now at sea the *Holsatia*, which sailed hence on the 12th with 200 passengers, and the *Allamannia*, which left here on the 5th, with 150 passengers. The arrival out of the latter vessel is daily expected. These vessels go to Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg ordinarily, but it is doubtful if they proceed further than Plymouth this time.

#### THE TREATY OF PARIS.

There is considerable interest felt now to know what the laws of nations are with respect to private property at sea in time of war. During the Crimean contest, England and France gave six weeks' notice of an intention to blockade ports, but it is not thought probable that NAPOLEON will observe that precedent, but that he will be governed by the treaty of Paris, which was agreed to April 6, 1856, by all nations, except the United States and Mexico. The following are the provisions of the treaty:

1. The course is that all piracy is abolished.
2. The neutral flag protects enemy's merchandise, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. The merchandise of a neutral, with the exception of contraband of war, cannot be seized under the enemy's flag.
4. The blockade must be effective, viz., shall be executed by sufficient power, so that no intercourse can be had with the coast of the enemy.

#### THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER'S ORDERS.

The Consul-General of the North German States received the following from the Prussian Minister Saturday:

You are directed to caution German ships against French war vessels. GEROLT.

Subsequently the following was received:

No official advice except the order I have sent you.
GEROLT.

#### A GERMAN WAR MEETING.

A meeting of prominent Germans was held in Beaver-street, Saturday, and after electing Ex-Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, as Chairman, resolved to hold a mass-meeting at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening next, when distinguished speakers will discuss the policy and cause of the North German Confederation. Steinway Hall was tendered gratis for the purpose by Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY, and a committee of twenty elected to make further arrangements. The day of the meeting was fixed on Wednesday, the 20th inst. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: William Steinway, Oswald Ottendorfer, Hugo Wesendonck, Carl Schwedler, Dr. H. Von. Holst, Philipp Bissinger, Prof. Schem, Dr. A. Jacobi, Sigismund Kaufman, Gen. Sigel, Sixt Ludwig Kapf, William Kobbe, Emil Sauer, Edward Salomon, Frederick Kuhne, Johannes Lienau, L. J. Stiassory, F. C. Petrasch, Ad. Schniewind, Willy Wallach, H. Merz.

#### THE FENIANS.

The Fenians are getting more and more excited in the hope that the Continental complications will entangle England, and then the Irishmen think that something will be done for Ireland's liberation. A recruiting office has been opened in Broome-street for the purpose of enlisting soldiers to aid NAPOLEON.

### Strange Movements of Vessels.

It is said that a prominent representative of the Prussian Government, in this City, on Saturday, received a dispatch from the other side, instructing him to open negotiations at once for the purchase of war vessels, to be added to the naval force opposed to France. The particulars are not accessible at present, but it is believed that purchases will be speedily effected. This was stated in yesterday's TIMES. Now, it appears that other strange things are being done at this port. A swift steam-ship is being rapidly fitted up, under the very eyes of the Brooklyn Navy-yard officials, with guns, ammunition and stores, to be used, it is said, as a Prussian privateer. The men have been recruited, and one of them, in a conversation with our reporter, yesterday, declared that the vessel would sail out of New-York today. There was a possibility of further delay, he said, but he believed that everything would work favorably for an early start. A daring commander has been chosen, who was trained in our navy, and his men are all picked from among the best gunners and seamen to be found anywhere. They are principally Germans, and are promised a large share of the proceeds of their work. In the course of his search for news another reporter found that an iron brig, of clipper-build, was lying off the Jersey Flats, taking in a cargo of guns and powder. She is a trim well-built vessel, and could easily be turned to good account as a privateer. The movements between this craft and the shore are highly suspicious, and it is said that men are being stowed away in her hold, to be brought forth at the right time, for service. She is ostensibly destined for Campeachey, and may be intended for Cuba, but there are strong indications of her choice for the other mission. Of course, the Prussian Consul professes entire ignorance of the whole matter, but is almost certain that there is something in it after all. Arrangements, by the way, are being made to arm some of the German steamers, and then to allow them to resume their trips to the other side thus prepared for defence.

### Address of German-Americans to the German People.

The following address, directed to the German people, has been prepared by Germans of this City, and is open at various public places for signatures by the German-Americans of this City and neighborhood. It will be sent to the North German Minister, at Washington, to be forwarded by him to Germany. The address reads as follows:

*To the German People:*

By murdering the French and Roman Republics, the Government of the "Third" NAPOLEON was inaugurated. The wars in the Crimea and in Italy had to surround the newly-erected imperial throne with the indispensable military nimbus, and at this moment a declaration of war, forced in by head and shoulders, and directed, as is pretended, against Prussia, is to wipe out the fiasco endured in Mexico, and to fasten again the shaking throne of the usurper and make-bate. Germany is to suffer now for the frustration of the Mexican intrigue, which frustration was caused by the firm attitude of the United States, and has become the pile in the flesh of the Napoleonite. A humiliation of Germany regenerating and straightening herself is to pay for the so totally abortive attempt to be auxiliary in the destruction of the republics, also of the New World, which was intended by the invasion of Mexico. The peace of the world will not be secured so long as a chance is left to that usurper to avert from himself the consequences of the deep dissensions among the easily-inflamed French nation by frivolous declarations of war against other States and nations.

Already *one* BONAPARTE has found the end of his excessive ambition on German fields; may the second soon reach the same fate; for the measure of his crimes, committed against the happiness and peace of society, is full to overflowing. The millions of citizens of German descent living in the United States cannot for a moment entertain any doubt about the position they have to take in the conflict forced upon the country of their birth. While they leave it to the adjusting and judging time to make sober the misled French nation, and to teach it more correct ideas about its own best interests and the rights of neighboring nations, the German citizens of this Republic cannot neglect the holy duty of showing energetic sympathies for their native country, and declaring themselves against the usurping enemy of liberty and disturber of the peace of nations. We German-Americans entertain the firm confidence that on the other side of the ocean not *one* German will be found who, by the lame evasion of the Sphynx at Paris, that this declaration of war was directed only against the Prussian royal family, and not against the rights, interests and power of all Germany, will be deceived, and we expect that the whole German people, setting aside all particular interests, will unanimously and with the greatest perseverance, accept the conflict and fight it out.

### The War Feeling in Hoboken.

That Sabbath Mecca of the Teutonic element of New-York and vicinity, the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, was yesterday literally alive with thousands of excited and thirsty Germans, who assembled, not as much to enjoy a day's recreation as to discuss the prospects of the Franco-Prussian war. With singular unanimity the vast multitude approved the course of the Prussian Government in accepting war, and bitterly denounced NAPOLEON as an ambitious, grasping, and unprincipled man. They exulted in the idea that all Germany espoused the cause of the fatherland. Such were the noisy expressions heard yesterday in Hoboken wherever two or more Germans were assembled, but beyond promising men and money to Prussia if necessary, nothing was done. The French residents and visitors, though not so boisterous, were equalley determined and excited. Their congregation was small in comparison with the Germans, but they seemed more decisive. Arrangements were perfected for recruiting, and an office is to be opened in Garden-street, Hoboken, today.

## THE CHURCHES AND THE WAR.

### Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Causes of War—The Objects of the Present Conflict—The Last Expiring Throes of Tyranny.

Plymouth Church, yesterday, despite the excessive heat, was crowded as usual. The mass of those present expected a sermon on, or at least an allusion to, the war in Europe, and they were not disappointed. Mr. BEECHER took his text from the first two verses of the fourth chapter of James' Epistle:

> From whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence even of your lusts that war in your members? Ye lust, and have not; ye kill, and desire to have, and cannot obtain; ye fight and war, yet ye have not, because ye ask not.

After referring to the clear analysis of human character here presented, and to the fact that there is a latent implication in these verses that man has a spiritual as well as an animal nature, he said that man, as an animal, was forever desiring, designing and planning, but was always unsatisfied, because he asked not of his higher nature. That is the secret of human trouble; we regard simply our animal wants. James looked upon that as the source of war, and he was philosophically correct. This is true as a matter of history. Wars waged for principle have been few indeed, and as we go backward in the path of time they become less and less frequent. The necessity for force in this world is in the ratio of man's perfection as a rational being, and government must always in its nature bear a fixed relation to that. It is desirable that men should be governed through their moral sentiments, but if that cannot be done, then it is better that they should be controlled through their interests than be without government at all. And if they cannot be reached through their interests, it is better that force should be used than that they should go ungoverned. Force is the lowest and meanest way to govern men, and it is only better than no government at all. But men must take their choice, for government is an organic necessity; the structure of the globe is such that man cannot exist without it. There is at the present time considerable sentimentality talked on this use of force, but there are cases when it is the only thing that can be used; and in this connection there has also been much said lately about the rod, at home and in the school, but necessity has answered all the objections of that character. A pretty time we would have in New-York without the Police; it is bad enough with them. It is a sad spectacle to see a nation governed by an army, but it is decidedly more pitiable to see a nation without one in a state of anarchy. Force is therefore to be used until you can do better, until you can develop something higher than it reaches. Some poets and philanthropists are inclined to believe that the time has now arrived when it can be laid aside. I don't think it has come—not by some generations yet. It is said that men have risen as individuals, who were and are governed wholly by the dictates of moral sense. There are thousands of men living to whom the law has no relevancy, without thinking of the law, they do all it requires. Permanent peace will be ultimately proclaimed by the common people. War is not an acute disease, but constitutional. It is the result of the old Adam within us. Philosophers like DARWIN have been hunting for men with tails, to show their descent from the ape. They have looked in the wrong place. Let them look within, and they will there find the monkey, and the tiger, and the bear, and the hog. [Laughter.] The animal within us must be driven out by education and moral elevation. But the mass has not risen to that point. I am willing if my country gets one-tenth of the taxes that I pay to pay them. Even if all the rest go to scoundrels, the tenth will help my country. There may be nations, or at least communities today, from their peculiar situations, where the sword may be laid aside entirely. Government, however, is not to be determined by the standing of individuals or isolated classes, but by the condition of the whole population. Now, until all men rise above selfish motives, it is not possible to dispense with government by force. It was believed, twenty years ago, that the era of war was about to close among civilized nations, and be consigned to the barbarous and unchristianized. There were many things that justified that anticipation: the great increase of public intelligence, the spread of the doctrine of human rights, the progress of public industry, giving to men something to do that would tend to keep them at home, instead of leaving large hordes ready to be enlisted in the interest of despots. Then there was a decided public sentiment which had begun to grow up on the subject. Much was written and said in regard to the cruelty and horrors of war. There were also discussions of plans for national arbitration, and several of the great nations talked of disarmament. England was one of the first that took steps in that direction; this she did, however, not from religious but from political motives. Religion has never been a peace-maker. "I am not come to send peace, but a sword," were the words of the Great Master. Wherever the Christian religion has been there have been hatred, persecutions, and wars of the cruelest and most bloody character. England desired the world to be at peace that she might make all nations her customers. Her martial spirit had not decayed; on her flags, red as blood, emblazoned with the cross, victory was still seated, and woe to him who even today rouses the old lion. Those who think because it has lain down with the lamb, she has become softer and may be treated with impunity, will find if it but rise that the lamb is somewhere on their own side. That these anticipations proved incorrect, however, need not shake our faith in the declaration that the time will come when peace will reign upon the earth. I think that I, sometime in 1850, prophesied that we should hang the trumpet in the hall and study war no more. Since then there have been five great wars—a commentary on prophecy. In 1856 the Crimean War, during which the whole world was held in suspense at its magnitude; in 1859 the war for the liberation of Italy—one of those wars for principle; in 1861 the American Civil War, which never had an equal, either on the score of human importance, for the number of men in the field, or importance of the principles involved; then the Prussian and Austrian War, and now the French and Prussian War, in 1870. This was to have been the millenium of peace. Both France and Prussia now stand like parks of artillery loaded to the muzzle, only waiting the word to be discharged. Still in the presence of the mighty conflict the friends of peace have no reason to despair of progess. It is with this as it was with religion. There was never a time when the devil had so complete control over man as at that moment when Christ appeared and said "Come out of him." So with society at the present day. It is in a transition state, and we have in consequence these last expiring throes of tyranny. As far as these combatants are immediately concerned, I have but little sympathy with either. This is not a war for principle. It is a kings' war, waged for power. I admire Prussia as a nation, because she is Protestant, and on account of the service done by her great minds for liberty of thought and action; but none of these are involved in the struggle. The fact, however, that war exists, is an evidence that there is something wrong. Wars are the blisters that God puts on the body politic to draw the inflammation from the vital parts. It is true that they ruffle the skin, but is it not better that that should be done than that any of the members if the body should be lost by gangrene? Wars are the leeches of civilization; they are invaluable medicines. Of the present conflict I mean to say but a word. As I said before, it is not a war for liberation; it is not a war for the maintenance of national unity; it is dynastic in its character. I feel as though there had never been a great war waged so wantonly. Woe be to thee crowned head of Prussia. Woe be to thee crowned head of France, that so ruthlessly marches to dye a continent in blood. It is for us as a people, having passed through the trials of the battle-field, to thank heaven for its mercy, and pray that peace may again be restored to Europe. Who can tell how many noble men will, ere another Sabbath comes, be laid dead upon the field of battle, to gratify the mad ambition of these contending potentates? And how different from our brave boys who died at Gettysburg will be the thoughts of the French soldier who lies gasping on the field of battle. The former could look upon a country that he had died to save, upon principles firmly established; the latter can but feel that his blood has been shed to seat a tyrant on his throne.

Mr. BEECHER concluded by stating that war was necessary in the present state of society, and that until all men received justice, the earth could not have peace. He also condemned the conduct of those merchants who rejoice at the prospect of war, because it may tend to increase our trade. He said he should as soon think of being happy at the prospect of his neighbor's house burning, because, if he felt so disposed, it would give him a chance to plunder it.

### The French Churches.

Thinking that something might be said relative to the European war at the Catholic churches in this City most attended by French people, a TIMES reporter visited, yesterday, that of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth-street, where Father BAUDEVIN preached. The discourse was short, and strictly evangelical. It enlarged upon the goodness of God, upon His love toward man and upon the proof of His affection, displayed in sending His son to be crucified for man's salvation. The TIMES reporter having subsequently occasion to see the father observed that he had not touched upon the war. "You'll not find a single Catholic church where preaching will be upon the war," said the father. "It is not the province of priests to preach upon war. The Protestant clergy may do so, but not the Catholic." "Not to condemn it?" said the reporter. "Ah, yes, very well; but the question is, which side to condemn?"

The reporter then departed for the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. The discourse was by Father AUBRY, but as the reporter was late, he inquired the subject of the sexton. That functionary had been busy during the service, and recollected nothing. Inquiry was then made of four persons leaving the church. They were equally ignorant. A young priest was then spoken to, who had been sitting in the chancel with the reverend father. His memory was likewise treacherous. Not a word could he recall. Recourse was at last had to the father, who sat apart reading his breviary. He replied that he had touched upon Christ's miracle of the loaves and fishes, and upon the proof there given of His divinity. "Was there nothing said about the war?" inquired the reporter. "We never talk on such subjects. We instruct our hearers in their duties as Christians, and confine ourselves to that."

A visit to St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, met with the same success. Everybody was advised to be good, and to keep God's Commandments. No word was uttered on the topic of the day.

The French Protestant Church of the Holy Spirit, in Twenty-second-street, was closed for the Summer.

### The German Churches.

No allusion was made in the sermon delivered at the German Catholic Church of the Holy Redeemer, in Third-street, to the European war question yesterday forenoon. At the German Protestant Lutheran St. Matthew's Church, at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, the minister, Rev. G. VORBERG, alluded only in the introductory part of his sermon, yesterday forenoon, to the European war question. He stated that Christians ought always to be for peace, but that on account of the imperfection of human nature, war could not always be avoided, and that in case of war, the sharing in national sympathies was only natural and proper.

### A Sermon in Washington on the War.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, Pastor of the Metropolitan Church, in his sermon today, alluded to the pending war between France and Prussia. Though deprecating the conflict in this age, when better things might be expected of two great civilized nations, he expressed the hope and belief that the result would extend civil and religious liberty, and deprive the Pope of his temporal power.

## PRUSSIAN POLICY.

### A French View of the Treaty of Prague and its Consequences—The Reasons of France's Hostility to Prussia.

BY VICTOR CHERBULIEZ.

*Translated for the New-York Times.*

Great were the perplexities and anxieties of the secondary States of Germany in the early months of the year 1866. A terrible conflict was about to be inaugurated, and whatever should be its issue Germany had much to lose and little to gain. At Dresden, at Munich, at Stuttgart, it might have been said, in the language of one of the characters of GOETHE, "Two worlds ready to crash together, crush us with their weight. The Powers that govern us demand a sacrifice, and we are the victims marked out by destiny." * * * Two sentiments prevailed in the South German States. They feared Austria and they did not love Prussia. They feared Austria because they were accustomed to fear her—because, in short, the Power which possesses Bohemia and the Tyrol commands South Germany and holds it in a sort of geographical dependence. The Cabinet of Berlin had, on the other hand, taken pains to alienate both peoples and Governments. For years they had seen Herr BISMARCK in conflict with the representative Chamber of which he was a member, and the reign of law replaced by the issue of despotic edicts. The constitutional disguise under which the Prussian Monarchy had concealed itself had gradually fallen away, and there was discovered behind it a royal power which appealed to military force and divine right, and which believed only in its mission and its sword. Prussia had made small account of legitimate rights or national obligations. She had declared in most unambiguous terms that she had made war on Denmark for the sake of aggrandizement, and as if she had not excited rancor enough, she made her intentions on this matter known to her allies in the most arrogant manner. The warmest advocates of the National Union thus knew beforehand the use that Prussia would make of victory if fortune favored her arms.

#### BEFORE AND AFTER SADOWA.

Let them say as they please in Berlin, Germany took in 1866 the only course possible for her. She sided with that one of the belligerents who had done her the honor to recognize her existence, and who, though tardily, had placed right upon her side. In politics it is not sufficient to be in the right—it is necessary to be fortunate, and Fortune is less capricious than she seems. She dispenses her favors willingly to those whom she finds in a state of grace, that is to say, ready and attentive. Now, it had been the habit in Munich and Stuttgart for some years before to reduce the Military Budget, so that neither Wurtemburg nor Bavaria was ready. Their case was made known at Vienna, and delay was asked for. The Austrian Cabinet, in their superb confidence, proudly declared that they would answer for everything, and that their allies might rely that they would bring Prussia to reason. After which the cannons obtained a hearing, and gave the lie to these haughty assurances. Austria was so completely humiliated that she had to submit to treat with the conqueror for herself alone. Despite her engagements she was unable to stipulate for her Allies, and was compelled to leave them at the discretion of Prussia. Each of the Southern States had accordingly to send a Minister to Nikolsburg, and, once there, Prussia found delight in keeping these disquieted suppliants in suspense, in alarming and disgusting them, in making them feel the weight of her victories and her pardons. * * * But, whatever pleasure might be derived from this species of official humiliation, policy demanded that a different method should be pursued with the nine millions of South Germans who could not be forcibly annexed, and who could not be induced to come in voluntarily. Thus it has happened that since 1866 Prussia has scarcely ever departed from a policy of conciliation with regard to them, and though they may ranked as of little political importance, the conclusion is inevitable that the crowning of the edifice depends on them, and that were they so to decree Prussia would have nothing left to desire. The Cabinet of Berlin determined, however, to push their measures as far as they possibly could, and to impose upon the whole of Germany their military and commercial organization, and to leave the rest to time.

#### THE SECRET TREATIES OF NIKOLSBURG.

By the secret treaties of alliance which Prussia concluded at Nikolsburg with the South German States, the contracting parties mutually guaranteed the independence of their respective territories, and engaged when occasion should arise to unite their forces under the supreme command of the King of Prussia. These treaties were only brought to the knowledge of Europe on the 9th of March, 1867. The great Luxembourg question had just been debated, and it was doubtless intended to furnish food for reflection to France. In the south of Germany, the impression made was intense. The opposition accused the Governments of having assailed the treaty of Prague in so far as it was favorable to the independence of the South, and of having made themselves vassals of Prussia. In Prussia the first feeling was one of unmixed satisfaction. They exalted to the skies the cleverness of the great Minister who, by a single stroke of the pen, had abolished the Main. After reflection this great enthusiasm cooled down, and in the treaties of alliance people began to discern only a half measure and a half success. Let it be admitted that the conventions which were appended to the treaties had submitted the military organization of the Southern States to the control of Prussia; these States nevertheless remained absolute masters of their armies in time of peace, and what is more, the tenor of the obligations they had contracted had been very vague.

#### WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE TREATY OF PRAGUE.

To what had the South German States bound themselves? To recognize the peace of Prague, and to make common cause against whoever should assail the new order of things. Who then could think of breaking through the contract concluded at Prague? Not Austria, certainly, to whom every consideration of good policy recommends its faithful observation. Not France, assuredly, who did her best to cooperate in the completion of the diplomatic labor. The peace of Prague is only inconvenient to those whose ambition it has only half satisfied, and who consider it not as the last installment of their hopes, but as an obstacle to be got rid of in order to attain their end. The latter might be tempted to elude the provisions—or at least to interpret them in their own way. The States of the South did not engage to accept the casuistry of Prussia as binding as though it were Gospel, and should any attempt be made to drag them into any ambitious enterprise in which the interests of Germany, as they understand them, were not involved, they could remind the Cabinet of Berlin that they preserved the right of judging of the circumstances and of determining the *casus foederis*. * * * Was there, after all, any need of a treaty for that? Only at Munich as at Stuttgart, people have not ceased to distinguish German from Prussian interests—a fact which proves that there is still a Main, and that the Confederation of the North does not embrace all Germany.

#### EFFECT OF THE CUSTOMS TREATY.

Prussia gained a more decided advantage in the renewal of the Zollverein, and by the changes she imposed upon it. On this ground Prussia was strong. She had on her side the secret or declared influence of commercial interests, which in our century are more powerful than any other. Merchandise knows no political opinions; the only principle that it admits is that everything which hinders its free circulation is fatal and pernicious. The political frontier of the Main would have become insupportable to the population of the South, if it had been transformed into a customs boundary. This was apparent when the Upper Chamber in Bavaria seemed about to reject the Custom-house Treaty. The store and the counting-house were aroused and agitated; meetings succeeded meetings, and frightened at the tempest they had raised, the Deputies yielded. Reasons of State must capitulate when there are ranged against them the business affairs of those who make them. * * * The Zollverein has not had the results which were expected to accrue from it. Up till this time it has not justified either the apprehensions of the South, or the desires of the North. * * * People asked with anxiety what might be expected to issue from the mysterious urn around which so many hopes, interests, and passions had gathered. The Prussian party had used every effort to gain this decisive battle, and for some time it flattered itself that victory was within its grasp. Accustomed to good fortune, a reverse appeared impossible to them. In the Grand Duchy of Hesse, it is true, the national party gained the day; at Baden they only obtained a partial success; in Bavaria they experienced a signal defeat, and in Wurtemburg their seventeen candidates were put *hors de combat*.

#### THE TREATY OF PRAGUE GROWN ANTIQUATED.

HEGEL cites somewhere a Suabian proverb to the effect that in speaking of old histories, and of adventures of times gone by, they are accustomed to say, "That has been so long true that it is no longer true." How many political and social institutions, engendered by the spirit of progress, have become at length obstacles to any advance? How many international treaties that have been concluded at Osnabruck, in Paris or Vienna, have restored peace to the world, but more lately by the inevitable effect of a hidden engagement, have engendered new disputes and fresh slaughter? The Suabians are right; with the exception of geometry, human vanities have, like the moon, their phases and their quarters. The peace of Prague has only existed for four years. Is it still an actual fact? Without wishing to criminate any one, we must recognize that among the clauses of the instrument of Nikolsburg some are no longer true and others have never been so. Reducing these clauses to their simplest expression, what do they really signify? A new Germany, from which Austria was excluded, and which would have comprised two distinct confederations, one on the north of the Main, and the other composed of the South German States, to which was guaranteed an independent and international existence. Now, the first is only a fictitious and transitory confederation, whose true character becomes every year more manifest; the second has never existed, and, according to all appearance, will never have a long existence.

#### REASONS FOR ITS FAILURE.

Why has the Southern Confederacy dissolved into smoke? It is not the fault of any one; it is merely the result of the resistance of circumstances. It is the fault of, everybody says, another party, but above all of Baden and of Prussia, an evidence of which is that Prussia claims a discharge from her obligations under this head. It seems in truth as if it were her interest to render abortive any project which should confirm the independence of the South, and sanction the partition of Germany. It must be admitted, however, that whatever were its secret desires and apprehensions, the Cabinet of Berlin has had no occasion for active efforts; circumstances have worked for them. It is not because the Southern Confederacy has not had partisans and advocates. Vienna has sufficiently good reasons for desiring the entire execution of the Treaty of Prague. It cannot afford to leave certain articles in suspense. It is of great importance for Austria that every point should be well defined, and that the populations of the South should have a place of abode at once fixed and assured. France was also favorable in principle to the Southern Union, looking only with a favorable eye upon everything which could guarantee the existing order of things; but its desire was not one of those fiery resolves which confront difficulties and perils in order to satisfy them. Regarded simply from the standpoint of the terms of the contract, the Southern Confederation was not fitted to inspire any one with serious apprehensions; if it had only been stipulated at Nikolsburg that this confederation to which an international existence had been accorded, should also enjoy like Switzerland and Belgium a neutrality guaranteed by Europe. Not only were the treaties silent on this article, but lest any conclusion might be drawn from this very silence, Prussia hastened to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the Governments of the South. Although she did not deceive herself upon the practical utility of this alliance, she was extremely ready to lay down the principle that South Germany is not a neutral territory, and to cut short the illusions that might have been cherished on that score. She said in effect to the Suabians and to the Bavarians, in concluding the contract with them, "Keep yourself within bounds, and leave to Switzerland her militia. Europe has relieved her from taking part in the armed disputes of the Great Powers. It is a security and a privilege to which you cannot lay claim. Every time that I go to war for the sake of Germany you will be at my back."

#### THE TREATY IMPERFECTLY EXECUTED.

It is somewhat remarkable to find that nobody in Europe was surprised that several clauses of the Treaty of Prague were left unexecuted; that the confederation of the South only existed on paper; that year by year that of the North had less resemblance than ever to a confederation, and that Prussia displayed no intention of accepting as a sworn obligation the fifth article of the treaty, and of restoring to Denmark the District of Schleswig, which she had promised to release. And yet this contract had been placed, like so many others, under the seal of the Most Holy Trinity, and declared valid for all time. Vain formality! Politics admit of no indefinite engagements, of no perpetual vows. Never had an international contract caused less illusion in Europe than that of Prague. Its principles were accepted as a species of badly-defined boundary which had the merit of putting an end to bloodshed, but which prescribed no certain limits to any pretension whatever. Strange result of a treaty of peace! The pens which had signed it were no sooner dry than all the Powers of Europe began to occupy themselves with improving their fire-arms and increasing the number of their bayonets. On one hand, it was said: "We have our hands full; we can wait. Let us meanwhile abstain from anything that might be construed into a provocation. Let us profit by our victory without appearing to abuse it, and be as moderate and as supple for anything that may be alleged against us as if we considered such merely as half grievances." On the other hand, it was said: "We will not draw the sword until the offense is worthy of the occasion. Let us shut our eyes to the lack of execution of certain articles, to stolid and secret encroachments, to wrong interpretations which we cannot pardon, but which may in time provoke a favorable utterance of public opinion. Although we are resolved to ignore nothing, it suits us for the present to allow our bill of injustice to grow silently; if it is ever filled up, we shall make the appropriate resolution." It is thus that peace has been maintained since 1866—by putting a good face upon things, but in watching each other, fully armed—a precarious sort of peace that was at the mercy of the slightest imprudence.

#### THE PEACE OF PRAGUE PREMATURE.

It has been pretended that the peace of

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POEMS. By DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. Boston: ROBERT BROTHERS. 1870.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS has done for Mr. ROSSETTI what Mr. ROSSETTI has done for at least two other contemporaries—ushered his poems before the public with a loving and enthusiastic eulogy which, both from source and substance, has done the poet yeoman's service. Mr. ROSSETTI, indeed, hardly needs the kind of defense he volunteered for Messrs. SWINBURNE and another; but there is a kind of appreciation, and a kind of analysis which usefully commend such poetry as his to the average reader, and such the author of *The Earthly Paradise* has accorded him. The volume before us is no callow or immature production. It was announced by the author ten years ago as being in preparation, when he published his collection of clever translations from the early Italian poets. Some of the poems are familiar to many readers of current literature, having appeared in magazines and other periodicals some years back. Mr. ROSSETTI is, as most of our readers know, a painter, and one of no ordinary powers. He is a man of singular versatility, of rich imagination, of glowing energy and generous aspiration. It cannot be said, however, of him, as of most many-sided men, that his cleverness in several walks prevents his eminence in any particular one of them. No one can allege that his poetry is mediocre. It is neither conventional nor imitative, neither pretentious nor tawdry. Undoubtedly, it reminds us at times of BROWNING, of TENNYSON and of SWINBURNE; but in the way of companionship, and not of servile following. For sweetness, combined at intervals with a strength that is almost rugged for unaffected delicacy and choiceness of expression, for fineness of ear and, especially in the sonnets, for wonderful concentration of thought, Mr. ROSSETTI has claims to distinction of a very high order. His opening poem, the "Blessed Damozel," has been so much quoted as to be well-known music to many ears. It is full of exquisite thoughts and imagery, and contains not a few of what seem chance felicities—like those of the *Ancient Mariner*, which we can never conceive of to ourselves as premeditated. The poetic ring and originality of many lines like these will hardly be disputed:

> "It was the rampart of God's house
> That she was standing on;
> By God built over the sheer depth,
> The which is Space begun;
> So high, that looking downward thence
> She scarce could see the sun."

Of others as fine numerous citations could be made, but the poem is so familiar and so generally admired as to make their reproduction superfluous. There are more diverse opinions concerning "Jenny." Mr. MORRIS' is so ingenious as to be worth recalling. He has been speaking previously of the "Blessed Damozel," and proceeds thus: "At first sight the leap from this poem to the 'Jenny' may seem very great, but there is in fact no break in the unity of the mind that imagined both these poems; rather one is the necessary complement to the other. The subject is difficult for a modern poet to deal with, but necessary for a man to think of; it is thought of here with the utmost depths of feeling, pity and insight, with no mawkishness on the one hand, no coarseness on the other, and carried out with perfect simplicity and beauty. It is so strong, unforced, and full of nature, that I think it the poem of the whole book that would be most missed if it were away. With all this, its very simplicity and directness make it hard to say much about it; but it may be noticed, as leading to the consideration of one side of Mr. ROSSETTI's powers, how perfectly the dramatic character of the soliloquizer is kept; his pity, his protest against the hardness of nature and chance never make him didactic, or more or less than a man of the world, any more than his 'shame of his own shame' makes him brutal, though in the inevitable flux and reflux of feeling and habit and pleasure he is always seeming on the verge of touching one or other of these extremes. How admirably, too, the conclusion is managed with that dramatic breaking of day, and the effect that it gives to the chilling of enthusiasm and remorse, which it half produces and is half typical of; coming after the grand passage about lust that brings to a climax the musings over so much beauty and so many good things apparently thrown away causelessly."

"Jenny" certainly contains some lovely passages, although to our minds there is no such noble poetry in it as is to be found in some other poems of the volume. "The Last Confession" has been said to be the poem in the book whose form is the least characteristic of Mr. ROSSETTI's work. It is nevertheless remarkably symmetrical, forcible and imaginative. Many lines in it are as musical and impressive as those that follow:

> "Yes, let me think of her as then; for so
> Her image, Father, is not like the sights
> Which come when you are gone. She had a mouth
> Made to bring death to life,—the underlip
> Sucked in, as if it strove to kiss itself.
> Her face was ever pale, as when one stoops
> Over wan water; and the dark crisped hair
> And the hair's shadow made it paler still:—
> Deep-serried locks, the darkness of the cloud
> Where the moon's gaze is set in eddying gloom.
> Her body bore her neck as the tree's stem
> Bears the top branch; and as the branch sustains
> The flower of the year's pride, her high neck bore
> That face made wonderful with night and day.
> Her voice was swift, yet ever the last words
> Fell lingeringly; and rounded finger-tips
> She had, that clung a little where they touched
> And then were gone o' the instant."

"Dante at Verona," "Eden Bower," "The Sea Limits" and "The Stream's Secret" may be singled out as among the finest poems of the collection. Perhaps, while it is true that the work of the whole is uncommonly even in quality, the sonnets will earn Mr. ROSSETTI his most lasting and valuable reputation. This form of versification he handles with surprising and most uncommon strength, grace and facility. Had his Sonnets been published alone, they would at once have gained for Mr. ROSETTI a high literary position, and deservedly, since they are exceeded in merit by very few similar compositions in the English language.

THE VIRGINIA TOURIST. By EDWARD A. POLLARD. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1870.

This compact and well-digested little volume supplies a desideratum in the tourist literature of the country. There is probably no section of the Union which is at the same time so rich in scenic loveliness and health-restoring attributes, and which has met with such general neglect from those in search of a field for Summer travel, as the south-western parts of Virginia. One powerful reason for this will be found in the defective system of hotel accommodation—a drawback whose existence Mr. POLLARD—otherwise entusiastic in his praise of the region in question—freely admits. To use his own words: "The hotel establishment of the Virginia spring is generally a single caravansarie, whose uniformity of accommodations throughout—the narrow one-price system of the single hotel, and its stiff rows of cottages as alike as the barracks of a regiment, even to the pine furniture and the huckaback towels. * * * There are no degrees of comfort, or, what is more, degrees of privacy, such as are found in the hotel life of the North; none of its wonderful resources; in short, too much of the old country tavern, as it existed before the modern hotel became one of the phenomena of our civilization, an 'institution, an empire and a study.'" But the picturesque riches of the "Old Dominion" have been neglected as much on account of a general ignorance in the North regarding their existence, as on account of the too conservative customs. The author of the present volume has labored conscientiously to supply both these defects, and in spite of occasional extravagances in style and matter, he has produced a very readable and extremely useful guide to the district which he has so enthusiastically admires. When it is remembered that in thirty-six hours the passenger from New-York can exchange the turmoil of our crowded streets for the environment of some of the grandest scenery in the world, for the neighborhood of mineral springs of unequaled variety and of unexcelled restorative power, as well as for the invigorating mountain climate of a region 2,000 feet above the level of his home, it will be conceded that the only marvel is that the advantages of such a tour should have been so generally neglected. For developing her vast material resources and for opening up her splendid stores of natural beauty, Virginia stands imperatively in need of Northern capital and enterprise, and an introduction of those in search of health and pleasure from the busy marts of the Eastern States will be the first step in the attainment of this consummation. To all such we confidently recommend Mr. POLLARD's entertaining and exhaustive guide.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1869. Volume IX. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1870.

The Annual Cyclopedia of the Messrs. APPLETON has become not only a permanent, but an almost indispensable publication. The years chase each other rapidly away, and it is a difficult and sometimes impossible task to recollect without assistance, dates, figures, and other matters which the Cyclopedia so conveniently supplies. It is not always easy to realize the importance of the events of a peaceful twelvemonth without taking them in, as it were, at a single view. Thus, in the field of national politics, in 1869 the most notable incidents began by a change in the persons who administered the Federal Government, which secured unanimity and co-operation. Conventions were then held, constitutions, drafted and discussed, amended and submitted to the people, and adopted; State officers were chosen, and the organization of local governments completed. The progress of the other reconstructed States, under the joint rule of the white and colored man, "as a citizen, a legislator and a judicial officer," the contests of factions, the disturbances of citizens, the relaxation of restraints upon those active in the late hostilities and the recuperative power of the people, socially and financially, are all described in turn in the volume before us, with minuteness and impartiality. Besides these, are taken up in detail internal affairs, comprising the revenue and expenditures of the Government; the measures taken to reduce the public debt; the modifications of the currency, and the discussions relating to the same; the banking system, with its expansions and contractions; the statistics of agriculture and commerce; the proceedings in the Southern States to establish on a firm basis their social affairs; the various political conventions of the year, both National and State; the results of elections; the acts of State Legislatures; the progress of educational and charitable institutions under the care of the State Governments; the extension of the facilities of transportation, especially of railroads; the resources of the several States, and all the various facts that manifest their progress.

Apart from affairs of domestic or internal moment, European and other foreign current history is dealt with at considerable length; the progress of mechanical industry—especially as illustrated by those two great events, the opening of the Pacific Railway and that of the Suez Canal—are noticed; the diplomatic relations of the United States, so far as they have been made public, are recited; the advances made in astronomical, chemical and other sciences, with new applications to useful purposes, are described; the geographical discoveries and researches of the year are duly noted; the record of literature and literary progress is brought down to the end of 1869, and the titles of important books are printed, with some account of their contents; the history of the religious denominations of the country, their various official proceedings, conventions, branches, membership, &c., are presented; the preliminary action and opening of the Ecumenical Council at Rome is given; and a brief necrology, including deceased persons of note of all nationalities and departments of life, is also afforded.

This great mass of historical and statistical information is included in something over 750 pages, and is epitomized with a care and judgment worthy of great praise. To assign a due but not excessive space to the various topics and incidents of a work like this is one of the most difficult as well as laborious tasks to which an editor can be subjected. The skill and industry with which in this instance it has been discharged, merit a commendation which little can be said to impair. There are, however, some few blunders in the work, one of which, for example, refers to the late Mr. RAYMOND. The correct statement is made that when Mr. GREELEY established the *Tribune* in 1841, Mr. RAYMOND became his assistant; but subsequently we are told that "after remaining on the *Tribune* about seven years he accepted a position on the staff of the *Courier & Enquirer*, under JAS. WATSON WEBB;" that "he remained with Gen. WEBB eight years, until 1851, when on account of political differences he left him," &c. The facts of the case are well known, and the mistake of thus ascribing the passage of fifteen years to the space of ten is of no heinous nature; still, it would be undeniably better, in a work of this kind, the trustworthiness of which in dates and figures constitutes its prime value, to be literally exact. Such in the main, or substantially and in the vast majority of instances, the Cyclopedia assuredly is; and it will in this, as in other respects, sustain the growing repute of the chain of annuals of which it is the newest link.

IN EXITU ISRAEL. An Historical Novel. By S. BARING-GOULD. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1870.

The period chosen by Mr. BARING-GOULD for the commencement of his story is that in which the brilliant days of French society were drawing toward a close, and the people, irritated by intolerable wrongs and sick of deferred hopes, were showing symptoms of rebellion. The purpose of the narrative is to present the religious as well as the political aspect of the French mind at that period, and, through the medium of historic fiction, to show in what way moderate and thinking people were affected by the first shocks of that convulsion which afterward desolated so fair a portion of man's inheritance. The characters introduced and the incidents related are, for the most part, true to history. Thomas Lindet, the parish priest of Bernay, is a fair representative reformed ecclesiastic of that period. He stepped forward not only as an assailant of existing political and social abuses, but even as an opponent of the persecuting spirit which influenced the heads of the Church; and throughout his difficult career he took his stand on the unviolable rights of conscience, and expressed his opinions with vigor and courage. "I do not present him to the reader as a model," says the writer. "He had great faults, but one can forgive much on account of his enthusiastic love of justice, and faith in his cause." Gabrielle, a Normandy peasant girl, is a graceful and spirited little sketch. She comes to Paris in the hope of rescuing her benefactress from the Bastile, where the unfortunate lady is confined, and succeeds in obtaining an ordinance of the Queen. The appeal to royalty is made in vain, for MARIE ANTOINETTE is too much occupied with political anxieties to bestow any interest on matters less important. At this time affairs in France had reached a critical point, and the Minister, NECKER, formed a project which, but for the weakness and indecision of the King, might have saved France from her impending danger.

> "The King was to promise the abolition of all feudal privileges, such as the *corvée*, mortmain, &c.; equal admission of all Frenchmen to civil and military offices, by merit and not by private patronage; also, equal taxation; he was to assure to the States-General a share in the legislation, especially in the measures calculated to touch individual liberty, the liberty of the Press, the reform of civil and criminal codes, and in the levying of taxes."

The counsels of the Minister were rejected, and shortly after, on the demolition of the Bastile, the Normandy peasant had the satisfaction of rejoining her beloved mistress, whose first use of her freedom consisted in revenging herself on the husband who had caused her imprisonment. A detailed account succeeds of the famous scenes in the National Assembly, the riots in the City of Paris, the Court intrigues, the temporary establishment of the Constitutional Church, and the removal of the King and Queen from Versailles; and the narrative is brought to a close while the devotees of liberty were yet sullied by few crimes, and before that tremendous chaos which the united wiles and strength of insanity, backed by profound combinations of wickedness, subsequently made of French society.

THE MEN WHO ADVERTISE; An Account of Successful Advertisers; Together with Hints on the Method of Advertising. NELSON CHESMAN, Publisher for GEORGE P. POWELL & CO.: New-York. 1870.

The title of this book describes a part of its contents, but only a part, since there are also bound up in the volume a Newspaper Rate-Book and a Newspaper Directory, both of which are often extremely useful. "The Men who Advertise" are herein minutely described, their sagacity and success duly eulogized, and the manifest inference that others should do likewise, set forth with convincing emphasis. No doubt the "personal" minutiæ of these biographies will be read with great interest. We subjoin, by way of illustration, some details respecting Mr. A. T. STEWART:

> "He is one of the hardest workers in his establishment. He has partners to assist him in carrying on his immense business, but they are merely head clerks in the various departments and divide only the profits with him. He assumes the entire responsibility, and manages the entire trade of his firm, his partners acting merely as he directs.
>
> He goes to his business between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, stopping first at his upper store. He makes a brief but thorough inspection of this establishment, ascertaining its wants, and satisfying himself that all is going on properly, and then repairs to his lower store, where he remains until business hours are over, and returns home between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He works hard, and is never absent from his post, unless detained by sickness.
>
> His time is valuable, and he is not willing to waste it; therefore access to him is difficult. Many persons endeavor to see him merely to gratify their impertinent curiosity, and others wish to intrude upon him for purposes which simply consume his time. To protect himself, he has been compelled to resort to the following expedient: A gentleman is kept on guard near the main door of the store, whose duty it is to inquire the business of visitors. If the visitor urges that his business is private, he is told that Mr. STEWART has no private business. If he states his business to the satisfaction of the 'sentinel,' he is allowed to go upstairs, where he is met by the confidential agent of the great merchant, to whom he must repeat the object of his visit. If this gentleman is satisfied, or cannot get rid of the visitor, he enters the private office of his employer and lays the case before him. If the business of the visitor is urgent he is admitted, otherwise an interview is refused him. If admitted, the interview is brief and to the point. There is no time to be lost. Matters are dispatched with a method and promptitude which astonishes strangers. If the visitor attempts to draw the merchant into a friendly conversation, or indulges in useless complimentary phrases, after the business on which he has come is arranged, Mr. STEWART's manner instantly becomes cold and repelling, and troublesome persons are not unfrequently given a hint to leave the room. This is his working-time and it is precious to him. He cannot afford to waste it upon idlers.
>
> Mr. STEWART is now seventy-four years old. He looks much younger, for he is as vigorous and active as a man of half his age. He is of the medium height, is thin, has sandy hair, sharp, well-cut features, a clear, bright eye, and a calm, thoughtful face. His manner is reserved, not to say cold. He dresses with scrupulous neatness, and in the style of the day."

The arguments in favor of liberal and constant advertising in this book are ably marshalled, and, in the main, we can conscientiously vouch for their accuracy.

### Books Received.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. *The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Nile, Red Sea and Gennesareth, &c.* A Canoe Cruise in Palestine and Egypt, and the Waters of Damascus. By J. MACGREGOR, M. A. With Maps and Illustrations.

—Ibid. *Man and Wife.* By WILKIE COLLINS, author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," &c.

—MACMILLAN & CO., London, 1870. *The Growth of the Temporal Power of the Papacy.* A Historical Review with observations upon the "Council of the Vatican." By ALFRED OWEN LEGGE.

—STRAHAN & CO., London; GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., of New-York, 1870. *Ginx's Baby* His birth and other misfortunes.

—G. P. PUTNAM & SONS, New-York, 1870. *Charles Dickens.* A Sketch of his Life and Works. By F B. PERKINS.

—JOHN WILEY & SON, New-York, 1870. *Lectures on Art.* Delivered before the University of Oxford in Hilary Term. By JOHN RUSKIN, M. A., Hon. Student of Christ Church, Slade Professor of Fine Arts.

—National Publishing Company of Philadelphia, 1870. *Life in Utah; or, The Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism.* Being an *exposé* of the Secret Rites and Ceremonies of the Latter Day Saints, &c. By T. H. BEADLE, editor of the *Salt Lake Reporter*, and Utah correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

—MACMILLAN & CO., London, 1870. *The Golden Treasury Psalter.* Being an edition with briefer notes of the Psalms chronologically arranged by Four Friends.

—A. S. BARNES & CO., New-York. 1870. *The Child's Speaker.* By CHARLES NORTHEND, A. M., &c.

### A Strange Murder—Trial of the Criminal.

*From the Chicago Tribune, July 12.*

A remarkable murder trial is now in progress at West Union, Fayette County, Iowa. ANDREW THOMPSON is the man being tried. He is, says the *Gazette* of that place, about forty years of age, short in stature and thick set, weighing not less than 200 pounds; unpleasant countenance, short, thick neck, low forehead, inclining to a phrenological development that indicates strong animal passions; hair brown and straight, eyes light. He has a wife and eight children; is a farmer, and at the time of his arrest was reputed worth $15,000 to $20,000. His farm lies in Monona Township, Clayton County, about twelve miles west of McGregor.

The following, from the McGregor *News*, was written by one familiar with the history of Mrs. HAGERTY, and shows the causes that led to the horrible crime for which THOMPSON stands charged:

Mrs HAGERTY, the murdered woman, was about thirty-six years of age. She was the wife of JOHN HAGERTY, a man well known in McGregor before the war, and at the time of his enlistment in the Union army was keeping a saloon at Bull's Head, Girard Township, six and a half miles west of McGregor. At this saloon ANDREW THOMPSON was an occasional visitor. After HAGERTY's enlistment Mrs. HAGERTY continued the saloon, and THOMPSON increased his visits. While HAGERTY was in the army rumors of an intimacy between his wife and THOMPSON became rife, and on HAGERTY's return he was informed of the situation by sympathizing friends. The matter was settled somehow between himself and Mrs. HAGERTY, and for a while they lived together; but THOMPSON still visited the saloon, and HAGERTY, suspecting continued undue intimacy between him and his wife, left her and his three children, one girl (the oldest) and two boys, with his property, and went to the gold mines. We believe, at a subsequent period HAGERTY returned, but Mrs. HAGERTY refused to have anything to do with him, having during his absence, with THOMPSON's aid, procured a divorce, but she desired him to turn over his real estate at Bull's Head to her. This he consented to do if she would him to stay one night with her. She consented; he stayed, and in the morning executed the necessary instruments conveying in full the property to his wife, now divorced from him. After this he left the country and has since kept away. ANDREW THOMPSON, as Mrs. HAGERTY's agent, sold her saloon property, retaining the money, and, we believe, giving her a note for the amount. He constructed a small house on his farm, but a short distance from his own dwelling, and thither he moved Mrs. HAGERTY and children, continuing his intimacy under the eyes of his parents and family, much to the annoyance and scandal of the immediate neighborhood, but withal so quietly that but few out of the immediate locality knew of the scandalous proceedings. Last Spring Mrs. THOMPSON left and refused to return, while Mrs. HAGERTY remained there, which act convinced even the most charitable that she was not what she should be, and made it necessary for THOMPSON to devise measures for to relieve himself of her presence in the neighborhood.

After determining to dispose of the woman he took her thence to Prairie du Chien, and to Pottsville, on the 7th of December, 1868, from which time the prosecution commence their evidence. She, with her family, was taken to McGregor, and in the night of the second day of her residence there, a bitter cold night, THOMPSON's sleigh took them on a journey, a terrible journey, that soon led to the dark waters of the Mississippi.

In the latter part of the March following four bodies were found in the river near and below Cassville, on the Wisconsin side. They were subsequently identified as the remains of Mrs. HAGERTY and her three children. At about the same time trunks were found in the slough above Prairie du Chien, which, without question, belonged to Mrs. HAGERTY, as the clothing was not only identified as hers, but there were pictures of her former husband and her children.

The trial commenced on the 27th ult., Judge MCGLATHERY presiding. The attorneys present and retained are, on the part of the prosecution, C. T. GRANGER, District-Attorney, assisted by Judge SAMUEL MURDOCK and J. T. STONEMAN; on the part of the defense, R. NOBLE, T. UPDEGRAFF, E. ODELL and L. L. AINSWORTH.

### Jeter Phillips, the Negro Murderer—His Fate Announced to Him.

*From the Richmond Whig, July 15.*

His Excellency Gov. WALKER yesterday refused the petition for the commutation of the death sentence of JAMES JETER PHILLIPS to imprisonment for life. The existing respite will expire on the morning of Friday, 22d inst., and PHILLIPS will be hung on that day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The Governor sent to Sheriff SMITH information of his decision. He also sent for Rev. Dr. JETER, one of PHILLIPS' spiritual advisers, Judge CHRISTIAN, Col. JOHN B. YOUNG and Judges CRUMP and GUIGON, the two last mentioned being of PHILLIPS' counsel, and informed them of his decision. Dr. JETER at once proceeded to the Henrico County Jail to communicate the intelligence to the unfortunate man. He found him perfectly composed, and after a few commonplace remarks apprised him of the final result of the efforts made in his behalf. PHILLIPS neither expressed surprise nor showed any emotion, but bore the announcement of his fate with the same stoical indifference which he has ever evinced, merely remarking that he thought it would end in this manner. The doctor remained in the cell with him for about half an hour, in earnest conversation with the doomed man, endeavoring to take his mind from worldly things, and cause him to look to the future. A short time after the departure of Dr. JETER, Judges CRUMP and GUIGON visited the prisoner and remained with him about an hour. Of what transpired between them we are not informed. The visit of Dr. JETER was the first he had made to PHILLIPS in four months, and two months have elapsed since he was visited by his other spiritual adviser, Rev. Dr. DICKINSON. PHILLIPS will be executed in the yard of the County Jail, in the presence of the officers of the law, members of the Press and a limited number of citizens. The gallows to be used is the same upon which a colored man named ALBERT TYLER was hung a year since for a crime similar to that for which PHILLIPS has been convicted, and was erected for the latter at the time that he was to have been executed upon his conviction. It was taken down and packed away, and has been twice erected since.

## THE RIVAL RAILWAYS.

### The Great Western and the Great Southern Railways—The Loop Line.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, July 11, 1870.

A railroad war is now waging in Canada, which gives promise of being an exceeding bitter one. A battle was fought by the principals in the local Legislature, but the scene has now been changed to a wider field, and it is evident that the fight will be kept up until both roads are built, as built they certainly must be. In the meantime the battle goes bravely on, and it is hard to say which is likely to obtain the advantage.

The great object in the construction of the Great Western Railway was to secure a shorter route between the Eastern and Western States than was provided by the South Shore or Erie line; and American capitalists were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of obtaining a shorter connecting link by way of Canada. The project had been reluctantly kept in abeyance for many years, in consequence of inability to push it through; but another scheme, that of running a line between nearly the same points across the peninsula, which had also made very slow progress, was revived, and the old charter having expired, application was made to Parliament for its renewal. So favorably was it received that the promoters of the Great Western saw the necessity of opposing the bill with all its influence, inasmuch as it was considered that the renewal of the charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway would prove the destruction of the other scheme. But the friends of the Southern project were not idle, and when the bill came up for a second reading it was defeated by only one of a majority. It now became imperative upon the parties to the Great Western scheme to show that they were in earnest. Stock was raised in various ways; gentlemen of influence connected with railroad enterprises on the American side saw that such a line would be of the greatest benefit to them, and they accordingly invested largely in the undertaking, and in less than three years the projected link in the chain of railways connecting New-York with Chicago by a shorter route was completed. Somehow or other dissatisfaction soon manifested itself, and the American stockholders withdrew from the concern. Still the necessity for the line increased, and it was more than ever needed for the speedy transit of travel and traffic. There was no ill feeling engendered by the withdrawal of American capital, for the road was in a highly prosperous condition, and gave evidence of becoming more valuable year after year. Recently a change was made, which brought the American element again into the foreground, and now the line is virtually controlled by American railway capitalists. This change, it appears, excited envy, and we have now an actual railway war on hand.

Something over two years ago Mr. W. A. THOMSON, an enterprising contractor, who had formerly been connected with railroads in the United States, and successfully carried out the project of uniting the waters of Lakes Ontario and Erie, by means of the Erie and Niagara Railway, made application to the local Legislature for a renewal of the Great Southern Railway charter—which was in effect the old Niagara and Detroit Rivers scheme—it having expired about that time. The application was granted, but only for a short time. Mr. THOMSON set to work, but failed to obtain the requisite capital, because the charter was of such a character as to prevent any deviation from the route laid down. He therefore renewed his application last session for a different route, having meanwhile come to an arrangement with parties concerned in the Midland, New-York and Michigan Air Line Roads. The Great Western Railway Company, through their Canada Chairman, Hon. W. MCMASTER, Mr. JOY, of the Michigan Central, and Mr. MCINNES, of Hamilton, likewise applied for a charter to build a line from some point on the Niagara River to Glencoe, a point on their line about twenty miles west of London. Mr. THOMSON's new design was to run from a point opposite Buffalo to another opposite St. Clair City, on the St. Clair, with a branch from St. Thomas to Amhertsburg or Windsor. The Great Western scheme, which is known as the Loop line, will only require one hundred miles of road to be built, while at the same time it will shorten the distance across the Canadian peninsula by fifty miles. The necessity for a line through the southern tier of counties bordering on Lake Erie is generally admitted, as it will be the shortest, but instead of one there will in all probability be two southern lines. Mr. THOMSON moved slowly for a time after securing his charter—both projects having been chartered at the same time. The Great Western took advantage of this, and announced that they did not for the present intend to go on with their Loop line; by and by, however, Mr. THOMSON began to show signs of activity. He had been fortunate enough to secure the aid of a number of United States capitalists, among whom is Mr. DANIEL DREW, of New-York. With the assistance of these gentlemen he has

"The tribes who are parties to this agreement

been enabled to deposit the two hundred thousand dollars requiredbly thecharter to authorize the commencement of the work, andhe is now busy seekingto obtain bonuses to the amount of one million dollars from the counties interested in the road. As only two counties will fail to be benefited by the Loop line, it will be no easy matter for Mr. THOMSON to raise the required amount, particularly as no assistance whatever is asked for the Loop line. The promoters of the Loop line were prompted to immediate action by the progress made in behalf of the southern line, the surveys have been partially made, and tenders for the construction of the road have actually been asked for. As both parties are determined to go through with their schemes, there is hardly any doubt but both roads will be built. There was never a greater piece of folly perpetrated than will be the construction of two southern lines. The Canada Southern is unquestionably the line most demanded by the people interested in a railway directly connecting the West with Buffalo, and it is shown to be the most desirable, too, because of its being shorter and likely to confer a greater benefit on the counties along the north shore of Lake Erie. Kent and Essex, the two counties which the Loop line will not touch, have voted large sums by way of gift, to the enterprise, and no doubt other counties will follow.

This is the greatest of the railway rivalries that has ever occurred in Canada. The fight for a charter in 1850 was fierce enough, but was not to be compared with the battle now going on. There was a sort of rivalry between the Great Western and the Grand Trunk for the construction of a branch line to Sarnia. The matter was compromised for a few years, but ultimately the Great Western built a branch line, and the Grand Trunk terminated at Sarnia. What makes the battle of the railways interesting is the fact that some three or four American companies have been drawn into it. The Great Western Company's Loop or Air line has the support of the Michigan Central and New York Central, while the Canada Southern is backed by the Erie and the Michigan Southern. It is thought that other companies will yet come into the dispute. Meanwhile, another war is going on between the Erie and the New-York Central, the latter having cut off the Erie's connection with Suspension Bridge. The consequence is that the Erie Company are now building a line between Buffalo and the Falls, so that they will have their share of the business coming over the Great Western. Had the Central people been far-sighted enough, they would have seen that it was folly to think of forcing business into one channel, for the construction of either, the Canada Southern or the Canada Air line, will give the Erie a better connection than it now has. Buffalo is certain to be the point where the through business, East or West, must touch, rather than Suspension Bridge. Of course, the building of the Loop line will be the means of taking the through business to Buffalo, which now passes over the Great Western, and the latter line will be little more than a local line. The new road is to form a connection with the Grand Trunk at a place called Canfield, and run to the terminus of that road opposite Buffalo. This saves construction and reduces the projected line to one hundred miles in length. Doubts have been expressed with regard to the building of these railways, but it is now abundantly evident that they must be built. So long as the construction of the Canada Southern was delayed, in all probability the Air line would be held in suspense; but now that the Southern is to become *a fait accompli*, there is nothing for it but to build the Loop line as well, because, as the Southern would be a much shorter line than the Great Western, the advantage would be in favor of the new route. The Southern becomes indispensable to the counties bordering on Lake Erie, and there seems to be an earnest determination of building it. Much may depend on the amount of bonuses that may be voted, but even without them the road would be constructed. It is thought better, however, to give the counties an interest, although the money they might vote would be in the shape of a gift. Nothing is more likely just now than the construction of the rival lines.

## THE LATEST RAILROAD CRASHES.

### Further Particulars of the Collision on the New-Hampshire Northern Railroad—A Fearful Responsibility.

A dispatch from Canaan, N. H., to the Boston *Journal* has the following particulars of the railroad collision in New-Hampshire on Wednesday:

The terrible collision that occurred on the Northern Railroad today took place about one mile north of this station. The trains that met were the noon Mail from the Junction and the forenoon Accommodation from Concord. The former was in charge of Conductor BARNES, and the latter was under Conductor SHATTUCK. The collision took place at 1:16 o'clock. The two trains, when on time, met at West Canaan, four miles north of here. Today the up-train was late, and Conductor SHATTUCK gave Mr. BARNES, as is stated, until 1:20 to reach Canaan. It appears that afterward Conductor SHATTUCK revoked his telegram, sending his message to BARNES at West Canaan. The message was received at West Canaan, and repeated back to Mr. SHATTUCK at Canaan. The up-train then started along. When Mr. BARNES with the down-train reached West Canaan, he had seven minutes in which to get to Canaan, a distance of five miles. His stop at West Canaan was short, and the train moved off quickly. After the train had got a few rods from the West Canaan station, passengers on board saw a man at the station waving a paper that looked like a telegram, and it is reported that one of the passengers pulled the signal rope, hoping to stop the train. It seems, however, that Mr. BARNES did not see the waving signal, and the train went on. One version is that the operator at West Canaan had finished repeating back Mr. SHATTUCK's message to Mr. BARNES, just as the down train reached the station, but that he did not have time to get out on to the platform before the cars moved away. A terrible responsibility rests on some one, but it is now unknown who is to bear the blame. A misunderstanding of the telegrams, or the failure of Mr. BARNES to get Mr. SHATTUCK's second message, was the cause of the disaster.

When they met, the down-train was going at the rate of probably forty miles an hour, while the up-train was proceeding at a much slower rate. The trains were on a curve and some five hundred yards apart. Mr. BARNES was on the engine, where he went to compare his watch with the engineer's. Seeing the up-train coming, Mr. BARNES said, "CHARLEY, the train is coming," and immediately jumped off, or attempted to leap, from the train. On this engine there was also a spare engineer, named ABEL HURLBUT, of West Lebanon. Mr. GRANT, of Concord, the engineer of the up-train, saw the smoke of the down-train above some buildings, and shouted out to the firemen and the employes on the express and baggage cars to jump for their lives. All of them did so, when the trains met. The two engines were made a complete wreck, nothing remaining whole of either of them excepting some driving wheels. Portions of the engines were thrown fifteen rods. The first baggage car on the down-train was completely demolished, but fortunately no other car on either train was much damaged. As soon as possible the wreck was examined. CHAS. CLARK, of Concord, the engineer of the down-train, was found to have been killed outright. His body was discovered in a ditch in some water, and was considerably mangled. He was about thirty years old, and in point of service was the oldest engineer on the road. He leaves a wife and two small children, and was a brother of COOPER CLARK. LOREN BADGER, a brakeman, was found under the ruins of the demolished baggage car; most of his limbs were broken, and he was badly hurt internally. He is now unconscious, at a house near the scene of the accident, and is not expected to live until morning. He is about twenty-five years old, unmarried, and his home is in Laconia. Mr. HURLBUT had one leg broken. Mr. GRANT was badly brusied and severely cut, but was not dangerously hurt. THOMAS GILMORE, fireman, of West Lebanon, was bruised about the head. EDWARD YORK, of West Lebanon, fireman, had one thigh broken. TILSEY SUMMERS, of Concord, a passenger, was injured about the head. No other passengers were seriously injured, but quite a number were considerably bruised. Physicians were promptly on hand, and the kind-hearted people of Lebanon did all in their power for the relief of the sufferers. It was about 9 o'clock this evening before the road could be got clear for the passing of trains. The damage to railroad property is estimated at $25,000. The accident made much excitement in this section, and crowds of people flocked to the scene from all directions. The railroad officials were untiring in their efforts to relieve the wounded. All of the injured people, excepting Mr. BADGER, have been carried away on the trains this evening.

### A Railroad Smash-Up in Illinois—Particulars of the Disaster.

*From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, July 14.*

Yesterday morning, at 5:35 o'clock, the passenger and express No. 3, of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, due in this city at 5:50, while running at a speed of about thirty miles an hour, struck a heavy freight train belonging to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, a few hundred yards east of the depot at Fowler Station, completely wrecked the locomotive and a number of cars, and injured one man so severely that he died within an hour. As is well known, both the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Toledo, Wabash and Western Roads use the same track from Camp Point to this city. When the freight train arrived at Paloma, the first station above Fowler, the Toledo, Wabash and Western passenger was about due, and had it been on time, would have passed the freight there. The conductor, as we are informed, waited ten minutes, and the passenger not arriving, started for Fowler, whether with or without orders we did not learn. The freight was stopped on an embankment, just above the switch at Fowler, for the purpose of being side-tracked, and while the train was stationary the express came thundering up in the rear at a fearful speed, and run into the caboose car. The engineer states that he did not see the freight train until he was within a short distance of the caboose. He immediately whistled on brakes and reversed the engine, and realizing that no power could prevent a fearful accident, jumped off. At the same time, Felton, the fireman, jumped from the opposite side of the engine. A moment later and the locomotive plunged into the rear of the train and run under the caboose. The latter, passing over the engine, took off the smoke stack and sent it into the tender with such force that it was imbedded fast in the wood. The bell, whistle and cab were carried away, and the caboose went spinning through the air, struck a telegraph pole, and alighted in the hollow about seventy feet from the track, completely smashed up. The locomotive ran into and completely through the rear freight car, which was loaded with lumber. The lumber was scooted out and went flying down the embankment. The car was apparently ground up into small pieces, the irons broken into small bits and the box made into kindling wood. The trucks of the caboose and freight car were caught under the locomotive and piled up under the driving wheels. After running through the freight car, the engine appeared to make a lunge and flew from the track, with the front down hill, where she was held fast. The force of the collision drove the baggage and express cars into each other a distance of twelve feet. Both the express-messengers and baggageman jumped out and escaped unhurt. The coaches contained a number of passengers, who were thrown out of their seats and considerably jarred. There was almost a panic, until the nature of the accident was known, and all for a time were badly frightened. HARRY HAMEL, acting as brakeman in the place of the regular employe of the train, was standing at the brakes between the baggage and first passenger coach at the time of the collision. The force of the shock doubled the platform together, and poor HAMEL was mashed between the cars, receiving injuries which proved fatal. He was extricated with considerable difficulty from his awful position, during which time he bore his sufferings with great fortitude. He was aware of the nature of his injuries, and told his companions that it was all up with him. He was removed carefully to the Fowler House, near the depot, where he was carefully attended, but to no avail. He was past human aid, and in an hour's time was no more. He was conscious almost to the minute of his death, but conversed but little. HENRY MARSH, the engineer on the Toledo, Wabash and Western locomotive No. 148, one of the best on the road, built last year, was badly hurt from jumping from the cab. He alighted on his head near the track, and rolled down the embankment, about thirty feet. His face was badly bruised and cut by rocks on which he fell, and he received a severe contusion between the eyes. One of his legs was badly jammed, and altogether he was severely injured. He was, however, able to reach this city, where he had his wounds attended to, and it is believed that he will be all right in a few days. FELTON, the fireman, was also hurt in a similar manner from bruises received in the fall.

## THE GREAT SAGUENAY FIRE.

### Experience of a Sufferer—Fearful Perils of the Survivors—Narrow Escapes—Saved by Plunging in a Spring.

The Quebec *Canadien* contains a letter from one of the survivors and witnesses of the terrible conflagration on the Saguenay, a translation of part of which is given below:

We were preparing to sit down to dinner—my old father, my wife, my children and myself. I then perceived a thick smoke rising from the Pointe Bleue side, and soon after I became certain that a considerable conflagration, rendered more active by a tempestuous wind, had already enveloped the parish of Roberval. We hastened to get out our household furniture, and to throw some linen and clothes into a cellar; but in a few minutes the fire caught my house. I entered to save a little clock, but was obliged to break out a window in order to get out. Thus attacked by the fire, I cast myself into the damp dung of my pigs, which I saw roasting near me. At the end of some time I was surrounded by the fire from all sides, was suffocated by the smoke, and for a moment lost all consciousness. The flames which caught me restored to me the desire for self-preservation. A jet of flame prevented me from getting into the cellar, where I had, a few moments before, deposited some effects. I then went to the side of my barn, where there is a fountain. In order that I might not suffocate, I threw myself several times on the ground. At last I reached the fountain, and threw myself in head first. But I was far from being out of danger. My barn, half filled with unthreshed grain and straw, took fire, and I found myself at two perches to leeward of this furnace; the flames swept the place where I was; the wooden frame of the fountain took fire; I pulled off a splinter, and with it thrust away the sparks that fell on my head, which I from time to time plunged entirely under water. At the end of couple of hours the flames abated, and I was able to sit on a cross-piece of half-burned wood. I was seized with a trembling, and I seemed as if about to die. However, at the end of half an hour I was able to walk on the ashes around me, and rejoined my wife and the children, whom I found by the side of the cellar where we had placed our goods, and where they had taken shelter. My father, one of the children, and one of my sisters-in-laws had disappeared, we knew not where. Night approached, and we set out for Roberval, hoping there to find shelter; but all the houses were burned. We found there forty-two persons, among the rest a woman who had been brought to bed only four days before, and two who were near their time. We stowed ourselves for the night in the nearest cellar we could find; most of us were obliged to remain standing for want of space, and to hold the children in our arms. Next day we set out from this den to try to find our wandering friends and relations. About noon I met my father holding my smallest child by the hand. About eight the evening before he had reached the bank of a small lake to which he was attracted by the croaking of the frogs. There he made a little raft on which he placed the child, which he covered with his trousers, in the first place to protect it from the fire, and afterward from the cold, which that night was intense. My sister-in-law is infirm and unable to walk. She dragged herself to the foot of a rock where she found twenty-four other persons, who like herself were saved miraculously, the fire having completely destroyed the wood on the top. We brought them in on a litter, and about noon we found the burned bones of my neighbor, OSIE FORTIN, and of his son. We were fortunate enough to find a sack of flour which I had been able to put into a field at the beginning of the fire. It was then noon, and none of the persons more than sixty in number, assembled on the ashes of the chapel near my residence, had eaten for twenty-four hours. Without that provision of Providence the weak persons and children would have died of exhaustion before they could obtain succor.

## THE LANSINGBURG FIRE.

### Destruction of the Troy Horse-Car Stables—Nearly 100 Horses Burned to Death—Loss $70,000.

*From the Troy Press, July 16.*

About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning Mr. WM. HARVEY, watchman at the depot of the Troy and Lansingburg Horse Railroad, located just above the village of Lansingburg, discovered flames bursting from the hay-loft. There were three or four of the drivers of the cars asleep on the premises, who were immediately aroused, but as it was found that the hay in the loft was all in a blaze, they were left defenceless to fight the flames, and could only give an alarm, which they did as promptly as the circumstances would admit. The steamers from Lansingburg immediately reported, but found that they could not obtain any water, as the river bank at this point is very steep—so steep in fact that the suctions were rendered useless. The steamer King, of Waterford, hastened to the scene, and by the time it was ready for work it was found that no water could be obtained. In the meantime the Lansingburg steamers had hastened to the Waterford side of the river to draw water from the fire-plugs of the village, but the suctions of the steamers did not fit the Waterford fire-plugs, and the Fox and Whipple steamers were rendered useless.

Directly after the discovery of the fire the entire building, which was a frame structure, was enveloped in flames. It contained 132 horses and a large number of cars—double and single ones. Those who first discovered the fire hastened to save the horses, and succeeded in getting out sixty-two, but the remaining sixty-eight kicked so violently and were so frantic that they were abandoned to their fate. Nineteen cars were run out of the depot and saved, including the two new excursion cars. Ten double-enders and a few single cars were burned, and one or two were taken out in a scorched condition. The scene while the depot was in full blaze was truly awful, amid the crackling of the flames and the hissing of the water, the neighs of the frantic horses imprisoned within walls of fire, could be heard and occasionally in the smoke and fire, the forms of the unfortunate brutes, prancing madly among the falling timbers in the very midst of the fire, furnished a spectacle which, for its terror and piteousness, is rarely witnessed. Every effort that could be made to stay the raging burning of the flames, was put forth, but it was with the greatest difficulty that the surrounding buildings were saved. This morning, the steamer King was still at work, at a late hour, extinguishing the burning embers, and the site of the building of yesterday presented a desolate scene of charred embers with the sickening spectacle of the black and smoking bodies of almost a hundred horses burned to death.

The railroad track in front of the building for some distance, was twisted in all shapes by the intense heat, which seemed to fairly up-root the track from its position, and scattered the twisted rails about. The loss by the fire, was about $70,000, as the loss by the burning of the horses alone is over $20,000.

### A Man Murdered by His Wife and Her Paramour—The Accused in Custody.

*From the Pittsburg Gazette, July 7.*

Another foul and brutal murder has been committed in Washington County, and it is not at all improbable that at least two persons, one of them the wife of the murdered man, and the other her paramour, will be required to expiate the guilt of their participation in the crime on the gallows. A few years since, SAMUEL BROWN, an industrious colored man, pretty well up in years, married a young mulatto woman, who, it is alleged, in a few short months proved unfaithful to her marriage vows, and dishonored the name of wife. Her husband remonstrated with her, but to no purpose. He continued to live with her, however, and she continued in the evil ways into which she had fallen. A few months since she became intimate with JOHN FULLUM, a colored man residing in the neighborhood, who, it is alleged, with the aid of the wife of BROWN, planned the destruction of the man they had already dishonored. His presence was a hindrance to the full consummation of their crime, and they resolved to rid themselves of him. JERRY KNIGHT, a colored man residing in the vicinity, was appealed to by the guilty pair to aid them in their nefarious work. According to his statement, they wanted him to procure poison and put it in whisky and induce BROWN to drink it. JERRY refused, however, and then other measures were adopted. What they were and how the murder was committed will have to be inferred from the circumstances. BROWN, the murdered man, was last seen alive, so far as can be ascertained, a short distance from his residence, in Cross Creek township, about two miles north of Middletown, on Saturday morning, the 25th ult., and as he was accustomed to work away from home for four or five days at a time, his absence was not noticed by the neighbors until the finding of the body on the following Friday, the 1st inst. Two boys were seining in Cross Creek stream about half a mile from where BROWN resided, on Friday morning, and they found the body of a man in the stream. They dragged it on the bank, and one of them went to Middletown, and notified Justice D. M. BOYD, of that place, who impaneled a jury for the purpose of holding an inquest. The body was viewed by the jury, and a post-mortem examination held upon it by two physicians, who agreed that the man had come to his death by violence. There was a hole passing entirely through the head below the ears, resembling a bullet-hole. The entire back part of the skull was crushed in and the lower jaw broken. The body had evidently been lying in the water several days before it was discovered, as the skin was bleached perfectly white, and the hair was all off the head. The body could only be recognized by the name of the deceased and other marks on the arm in India ink. JERRY KNIGHT, the colored man above referred to, was examined by the Justice, and sufficient evidence was elicited from him to warrant the arrest of Mrs. BROWN and JOHN FULLUM, as well as the detention of KNIGHT, who, if he is not a party to the crime, knows who did the foul deed. They were accordingly arrested and committed to the Washington Jail, Saturday evening. The Coroner's jury had not concluded the examination when our reporter left, but enough had been elicited, it was thought, to fasten the crime on FULLUM and the wife of the murdered man.

The circumstances under which this brutal murder was committed, so far as they have been developed, are similar to those of the HOUSEMAN murder, committed in Fayette County a few years since, for which THAIRWELL was executed.

## SCENES AT SARATOGA.

### The Bath of America—Gay Life and Other Characteristic Features—The Habitues of the Place—Saturday Afternoon's Racing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 16, 1870.

The credit of having first thought of this town as the site of a great watering-place for the world of fashion probably belongs to an Englishman, of whom nothing is known at the present time, except the fact that he was the compiler of a gazateer published in London about 1808. He makes mention therein of Saratoga as a "little village in the County of Saratoga, in the State of New-York, in the United States of America, where a mineral spring has just been discovered, the water of which is distinguished by the quantity of renewed air or atmosphere found in it." With this preface, he concludes his brief description by prophetically asserting that "the village is likely to become, sooner or later, the Bath of America." Happy simile! What an imaginative mind the author of it must have possessed, to be sure, to have ever guessed that the gay scenes of English inland Summer life, of which the illustrious departed novelist has given so vivid a picture, could be reproduced in this democratic land, in the same equal extent, and that Saratoga would ever outvie Bath in the excellence and the health-giving powers of its waters, as it does, or rather, as it is represented to do, in this year of grace, 1870. The metamorphosis which is witnessed here at the commencement of the pleasure season is one which indicates its popularity as a public resort, and the contrast between Saratoga in Winter and Saratoga in Summer is very striking. During the hibernal months nothing is seen that cannot be seen in any ordinary town containing upward of ten thousand inhabitants. The stranger will notice in Winter the subdued and deserted appearance which is presented by the barred and padlocked doors and closed windows of four or five handsome hotels, and of an innumerable number of picturesque boarding houses and second class hotels. The scene is wonderfully changed, however, when the warm weather commences, and the buildings and stores which were previously vacant, show glad signs of animation inside. The influx of visitors rapidly begins, and lasts until Fall, the arrivals being more numerous, if anything, at the latter period than at the opening of the season. All the features and frivolities of life in New-York are exhibited in compressed form. The very worst characteristics of city-life have no small share of the general picture. Notorious blacklegs are to be encountered on the stoop and bar-room of nearly every hotel, and females of public disrepute are also of the transient Saratoga population. It is said that no less than 1,200 of the latter class are here at the present time. Their presence is likely to paralyze the moral growth of the town, unless the evil is promptly suppressed or curtailed. Beggars of every sort are here, including the sightless hurdy-gurdy player, the maimed veteran of the war, the armless dwarf woman of Fifth-avenue sidewalk, &c. There are several "Club-houses"—*i. e.*, gambling-saloons—clustered about the central part of the place, which receives an extensive patronage from the fast men who congregate here. Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY's establishment is the most frequented and best furnished one of the lot. It is situated near Congress Spring, in the midst of thickly-leaved trees, and is kept open nearly all night. A great many people visit it merely from curiosity, being attracted by the reports about the expensive furniture and elegant decorations contained in it and whose cost is estimated at $103,000. Ladies from several of the hotels went to the house on "opening day," about two weeks ago, at which time all games were tabooed by the proprietor. They went in company with gentlemen friends, and the sensational newspaper statement in regard to the existence of a superb female gambling-house at Saratoga may be attributed, doubtless, to their presence on that occasion. It is hardly necessary to announce that the system followed at Baden-Baden has not yet appeared here, nor is it likely to. Saturday is usually a lively day for the fast portions of the male visitors, who devote themselves to pleasuring in a most assiduous manner. Theirs is the old story of

> "Wine, women and laughter,
> Sermons and mineral water the day after."

C. M.

### Curiosities of the Census.

Adjoining a Christian church in the Twentieth Ward is a rear tenement-house, crowded with sixty-four families, numbering 500 souls, living in squalor and filth—ignorant, degraded, and with surroundings calculated to drive away purity with affright.

A couple totally blind were found by the census-taker in the Twentieth Ward who have brought up successfully a family of three children, all in full possession of their faculties, and evidencing a high degree of culture. The lady has been blind from infancy, but enabled to read and write by the sense of feeling and the aid of the blind alphabet. Though unable to see the work of her hands, the cleanliness and orderly appearance of her apartments might well be emulated by those physically more fortunate, though of like worldly condition.

A daughter of the Emerald Isle informed a census-taker that she had never yet told her age to mortal man, and that Marshal SHARPE might put her in prison, yet she would refuse to answer on principle. The census-taker was obliged to exercise his judgment.

Entering a dismal basement in close proximity to the residence of one of our wealthiest citizens, the census-taker met with a withered and wrinkled old crone, on whom seventy-five Winters had left their impress. "Do you live here?" inquired he; "Acushla, meself and God Almighty, for he is everywhere." After taking her name and age she was asked her occupation; "Git what I do, Sir; sure, it's not for the likes of me to be doing anything, Sir; I am living only by the blessed help of the Sisters of Charity, since I lost my two fine boys in the army—God rest their souls." With a chord of sympathy awakened the census-taker left the old woman alone in her dark abode, to be only occasionally lightened by the angel visits of the Sisters.

And old lady of sixty years was found in the attic of a rear house in the Sixteenth Ward, educated and of highly æsthetic tastes, but with surroundings of the humblest and poorest description. She is the authoress of several religious poems of merit, but only a few of them have been published, owing to the overcrowded state of the market for such literature. One of her works, partly published, is a poem on the Sabbath, which breathes the true spirit of religious poesy. This work has been offered by her to a prominent publisher, who agreed to publish it if she would bear half the expense. Her poverty has delayed its publication, and she is likely to pass into the grave without the gratification of her life's ambition.

### Stewart's Railroad Again.

On the 8th inst., another survey for Stewart's railroad was finished. The route commences at Babylon, passes through Breslau, then strikes Hempstead village, by the way of Farmingdale, crossing the Long Island Railroad a mile and a half west of Hyde Park, and from thence running direct to Flushing. An officer of one of the railroads, who ought to know, says that this route has been chosen by Mr. Stewart, and that the building of the road will be commenced immediately.

The route from Babylon by this road is some three miles shorter than by any other road. It is rumored that the Hempstead branch road, now under construction, contemplates uniting with the Rockaway branch, and finding a terminus of its own at or near Bay Ridge, and that those interested in it have secured a water-front of 800 feet. As the Southside Railroad owns a controlling interest in both these branches, any rumor of a movement which looks to an opposition line must be taken with a grain of salt.

# PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

### Christian Liberty as Opposed to Infallible Persons and Creeds—Sermon by Rev. W. T. Clarke.

At Unity Chapel, Harlem, Rev. Mr. CLARKE, the pastor, preached a discourse yesterday morning which was listened to with great attention by an audience which, although not large, appeared to be of more than ordinary intelligence. This chapel, situated near the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, has been recently built. Though small, the architectural arrangements both inside and out are really neat and in good taste. A small but elegant parsonage adjoins the church edifice. Before the conclusion of the services, the pastor announced that there would be no further preaching there until September. A large portion of the regular attendants had already gone on their usual Summer vacation, and it was deemed best to close the church entirely for the remaining Summer months. He wished all of his congregation who might spend the warm season in the country, a pleasant time, and safe return in September, refreshed and strengthened to work for the interests of the Church and congregation. He said he would notify them that in the ensuing Autumn, the ladies of that Society proposed to hold an extensive Fair for the benefit of that church organization. Many of the sisters would, during the vacation, find leisure to perform work for the Fair, and by leaving their names and the kind and quantity of employment desired, they could all be accommodated.

The subject of this discourse, Mr. CLARKE said, was suggested to his mind in consequence of the intelligence which during the past week had been announced by telegraph from Rome, namely, that the Ecumenical Council had at last formally enunciated the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility. But it was, in reality, no new doctrine among the teachers of the Romish Church. For three hundred years and more they had practically taught that dogma. The formal and solemn enunciation of it by the Grand Council did not make it any more true or any more false, or any more obligatory than it was centuries ago, in the time of GREGORY. The very idea of any human being claiming to be infallible, in any true sense of that word, was to his mind the most absurd and ridiculous of all dogmas. And the astounding part of the whole farce was that a body of learned and apparently intelligent men—men of years and discretion—could be got together, and after discussion and grave deliberation, could be induced to vote the Pope infallible. All this in the afternoon of the nineteenth century, and in a city which was once the mistress of the world. The speaker went some extent into the history of Papacy, spoke of its rise and progress, and alluded to that text of Scripture on which all the Papal teachers found the doctrine of a Pope, "Thou art Peter, and on this rock," &c. The truth was, he said, that in the original tongues there was the word which had been translated by some Peter, and by others Robert—in one case it was of the masculine gender, in the other feminine. The words of Jesus to Peter had, beyond all doubt, been misapprehended. Jesus often felt it his duty to rebuke Peter, and so did Paul. After the Savior's death it was not Peter, but James, whom the other Apostles sought to make their leader and chief. It was centuries after the death of all the Apostles that Roman Catholicism, as now taught, was invented. It was purely a human invention. All its teachings and tendencies are, he said, opposed to true Christian liberty. Yet Paul taught the true doctrine of Christian liberty, and he gloried in that kind of liberty. The liberty to think for one's self; to act for one's self; to grow in all true knowledge; to use to the utmost all the powers of brain and heart which God had given to develop; to raise and to dignify human nature. That was the only true liberty taught by Christ and by Paul. There was not a particle of proof that Peter ever visited Rome or founded a church. But centuries after Peter was dead, designing priests, and the corrupt and mercenary clergy, founded the Romish Church. It is now and has been for generations the closest kind of a consolidated corporation, with its head and centre at Rome. This was but natural, for it must have a centre somewhere before it could radiate anywhere. A short time since the speaker stood on the bank at Niagara and watched the mighty volume of waters which is constantly taking a plunge in the depths below. It occurred to him that the Papal authorities had now taken the greatest of all plunges known in modern times, in announcing to the world the dogma of Popish infallibility. That Church had in truth performed one of those heroic exploits designed either to kill or cure, and as cure is out of the question, the other horn of the dilemma must be accepted. The probability is, he said, that the entire Protestant world will unite to show to the civilized portion of mankind the utter absurdity of the doctrine of infallibility. The Church of Rome can be assailed now as she never could be in the past. Nowhere in the Bible is the doctrine of infallibility to be found. He would repeat that there is no such thing anywhere on this globe as infallibility. No person, no book, no creed, is infallible. That is an attribute that belongs to God alone. Every person is directly responsible to God, and to no other being. Priest, nor Bishop, nor Archbishop, nor Cardinal, nor Pope, has any claim or right to infallibility. No one of them is more than a man, a weak, erring man, even the purest and best among them. Like the speaker, and all his hearers, they would be held to a strict accountability for the manner in which they use or abuse the good gifts of the Maker and Father of all.

### Miss Edine T. Howard on "The Wine Question."

Notwithstanding the heat a large audience assembled in Washington Hall, Brooklyn, E. D., last evening, to hear Miss E. T. HOWARD on the much-vexed question, "The Drinking of Wine; Does it or Does it not Lead to Drunkenness?" Her remarks were founded on an article published in last month's number of *Harper's Magazine*, entitled "Wine in America and American Wines," in which the author states that "the awful statistics of the temperance lecturer are founded on British and American facts, and not on what is known of wine-growing countries, as France, Italy, &c." Step by step the lady labored to show that these statements were utterly false, adducing such authorities as FENNIMORE COOPER, CHARLES DICKENS, HORATIO GREENOUGH, the sculptor, Dr. WALD, of Königsburg, and others, to prove that wine-drinking, as practiced in Continental Europe, differs in no respect from that of England and America, save in the length of time that may elapse between the cause and the effect; hence, she could discover but little advantage that could accrue from the manufacture and use of domestic wines. The advantage was rather on the side of those imported, since an open enemy was ever to be preferred to one who came in the darkness of night or under the disguise of a friend. Taking the history of the vineyards of California as an instance of what Americans might expect were it possible to introduce the growth of grapes in large quantities in this country, the speaker dwelt upon the evils that sprung into existence there, and mentioned various instances where whole families had become engulphed in ruin from this source of revenue to California. Then taking up the second portion of the subject, American wines, she said that all who loved the cause of temperance might well rejoice that God still watched over this country, for, so far, the enterprise of introducing the vine here had proved a failure in every locality in which it had been tried. In Los Angeles, Cal., the vines were being cut up root and branch, and the olive planted in their stead, while the wine-house built by LONGWORTH in Cincinnati had been turned into an oil refinery. With an earnest appeal to her own sex to bring their influence to bear on the advancement of the principles she advocated, and a call to the voters of the country to take hold of the matter through the ballot-box, she closed with some lines of WHITTIER's, which were well given and as well received. The lecture was logical throughout—the language finely chosen, and delivered in a manner which proves the speaker to have been thoroughly trained in the matter of elocution. Miss HOWARD is employed as a teacher in one of our Ward schools, No. 8, and is earning an enviable reputation in the lecture field. She has made a tour of some of the Western States, and the St. Louis *Democrat* says of her that "she has all the earnestness and oratorical skill of Miss ANNA DICKINSON, without any of the faults of this lady."

### The Attorney-Street M. P. Church—Sermon by the Pastor, Entitled "Prize Racing."

Rev. J. P. SWIFT, pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church on Attorney-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, delivered a sermon on the subject of prize racing yesterday morning before a small congregation. Mr. SWIFT, who is a young man, and a native of the interior of this State, became pastor of the Church in May last, at which time he succeeded Rev. Mr. ELLISON. His church is a plain brick edifice, situated at No. 87 Attorney-street, and presents a very attractive interior. The worshippers are not large in numbers, but are persons of respectable and intelligent appearance. Mr. SWIFT took for his text yesterday the following passage from the ninth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians: "Know ye not, that they which run in a race, run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain. And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible." The reverend gentleman said in the round of life man is stimulated to every action. Though philosophers have differed about this, universal experience shows that it is true. Men are stimulated to earn wealth and fame. They desire something to stimulate them to put forth their greatest efforts. He referred to the stimulating influence exhibited in the ancient Grecian games, when every youth sought to win the plaudits of the multitude by carrying off the wreath of laurel. The youth who won the prize was honored by the people. He said Paul made his saying because it was familiar to the people; he avoided going back to Abraham's sacrifices for an example. The preacher thought the Church and the pulpit at fault in speaking of the laws of the prophets and what was past, instead of devoting their efforts to remedying the evils of the present time. He spoke about races in modern times, and said that the present ocean yacht-race was undertaken because the owners were stimulated by the hope of winning popular renown. The races at Saratoga were contested because the owners of the horses and the riders were stimulated by the hope of making money and of seeing their favorite steeds victorious. The Christian's race is greater than all races combined, and offers more stimulating influences. Its prize is the crown of immortality. Why is it not sought after with as much eagerness as the prizes in horse-racing, walking, and worldly races?

### Crimes and Casualties.

MICHAEL LYNCH was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted WM. GAHAN, of No. 119 West Nineteenth-street, with an ax, inflicting several severe wounds on the complainant's head. The assault was committed during a fierce quarrel among the inmates, and the prisoner claimed that one of the women used the ax. He was held for trial.

CHARLES BAUMGARTNER, a bar-keeper at the corner of Bleecker-street and the Bowery, was arrested and arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday for stealing $5 from SAMUEL C. COOK, of No. 156 East Eighty-second-street, he having given the complainant change for a $5 bill, instead of the $10 given him. The prisoner gave bail for trial.

MICHAEL WARD, an officer in the Ninth Precinct Police, arrested DANIEL CURTIN on Saturday night, for an assault upon him with a four-pronged pitchfork, with which he was severely wounded in the leg. Justice SHANDLEY committed the accused for trial.

MARGARET ROONEY stole $62 in money from MARY MCGIME, a fellow-domestic, at No. 130 Chambers-street. Justice QUINN, at the Tombs, held her for trial.

MARGARET ROGERS, who was terribly burned on Saturday, at No. 915 Third avenue, by the explosion of some kerosene she had used to light a fire, died yesterday in great agony.

BETSEY VOORHEES, aged sixty-eight, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 6 Jersey-street.

An infant, name unknown, died suddenly, yesterday, in a shanty in Fortieth-street.

ALICE HARRISON, aged twenty-eight, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of liquor, she being found at No. 136 Cherry-street in an insensible condition.

MICHAEL FARRELL, aged forty-seven, late of No. 417 East Sixteenth-street, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from concussion of the brain, sustained on the 12th inst., in some unknown manner.

CHARLES MUNN, of No. 125 Ridge-street, became engaged in a quarrel, yesterday morning, with some unknown person, who stabbed him in the head in a dangerous manner.

MARGARET MARTIN, of No. 76 Third-avenue, went to assist a Mrs. LAWLER, who was being beaten by her husband, and was assaulted by MICHAEL LAWLER on the stairs, and stabbed in the head with a pair of shears. LAWLER was arrested, but Justice SHANDLEY discharged him.

Officer CAREW, of the Fourteenth Ward, endeavored to quell a disturbance in Prince-street, when one of the combatants dealt him a severe blow on the head with a stone, causing a scalp wound. No arrests were made.

Mrs. JANE SINEHAN, of No. 118 Mulberry-street, fell from a fire escape on the third story of her residence to the yard yesterday morning, sustaining dangerous injuries.

JOHN CURLEY and FRANK LEONARD assaulted MICHAEL KIRWAN in Fifty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, and cut his lips. Both escaped.

CATHARINE MCGOWAN and MARGARET BROWN quarreled yesterday at No. 452 West Nineteenth-street, when both women were severely wounded in the head and face.

ELIZABETH SMITH, aged twenty-eight, was arrested Saturday by Offier TICH for disorderly conduct, and she attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself in the cell. The effort was discovered in time to save her life.

FREDERICK BAAB, residing in Hoboken, preferred a complaint against JOSEPH ROSENBAUM for stealing a horse, of the value of $150, belonging to him. The theft was committed on Saturday morning, and late that evening ROSENBAUM was arrested with the horse in his possession in New-York. Justice BIXBY committed him to answer, in default of $1,000 bail.

ABRAHAM BIBLE was charged by JAMES HART with stripping him of his coat and cap, and running off with them, on the night of the 15th July, in Forty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue. BIBLE pleaded he was drunk, and had no recollection of the occurrence. Justice BIXBY committed him without bail.

Officer GARVIN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, charged JOHN F. FEITZEN with violating the Excise law by keeping his lager-beer saloon, corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street, open after 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The officer, however, failed to substantiate his charge, and the case was dismissed by Justice BIXBY.

### Another Victory for the Irvington Base-Ball Club.

One familiar with the handsome record of the Irvington Base-ball Club, of Irvington, N. J., would be inclined to think that they had enjoyed victories enough to satisfy even the most ambitious, and that hereafter they would be content to simply rest upon their laurels and let others achieve a record, too. But they are of too active temperament for this, and hence we occasionally hear of a fresh contest and a new victory. Sometimes they throw science aside and play just for the fun of the thing, choosing always, of course, gentlemen who are worthy of their steel—or rather, their bat. On Saturday, hot as it was, (it would have been hotter had the thermometers been longer,) they entertained the nine of the American Bank Note Company of this City at their grounds in New-Jersey, and handsomely they did it, too. After the game was over an elegant supper was provided for the guests, who enjoyed themselves heartily. There was much eating, plenty of singing and some good speaking, which lasted until a late hour in the evening, when the company dispersed, happy as clams at high water. The following is the score:

| IRVINGTON. | O. | R. | AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. | O. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crawford, c. | 0 | 5 | Smith, p. | 3 | 3 |
| W. Williams, 2d b. | 4 | 3 | Hickey, c. | 3 | 2 |
| Eaton, 1st b. | 3 | 4 | Russell, 2d b. | 3 | 2 |
| Bailey, p. | 1 | 4 | McCarthy, 1st b. | 3 | 2 |
| Mullen, r. f. | 3 | 5 | Costenbader, r. f. | 3 | 1 |
| N. Mullen, l. f. | 6 | 0 | Borst, s. s. | 4 | 1 |
| Saddles, 3d b. | 1 | 6 | Sinclair, 3d b. | 2 | 3 |
| Williams, c. f. | 3 | 5 | Hedman, l. f. | 2 | 2 |
| Stockman, s. s. | 3 | 5 | Walters, c. f. | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 24 | 37 | Total | 24 | 18 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irvington | 1 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 1—37 |
| Bank Note Co. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 7—18 |

Umpire—Mr. BROWN, of Irvington.
Scorer—Mr. THOS. SMITH.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty minutes.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 16.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$2,300 U. S. 6s, 1881, C.113¾
68,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62..109¾
10,000 do.........109⅜
20,000 do.........109⅜
15,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,n.108⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup. 1867.........b3.108⅝
70,000 do.........s3.108⅝
10,000 do.........108⅝
10,000 do.........108¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, cur....112¾
2,000 do.........112¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.108⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.109
20,000 do.........b3.109
20,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C..107⅛
10,000 do.........b3.107⅜
50,000 do.........107⅜
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, new.........s30. 64½
20,000 do......... 65
10,000 do......... 64¾
10,000 do......... 64½
20,000 do......... 64½
20,000 do......... 64¼
10,000 do......... 64¼
130,000 do......... 64
40,000 do......... 63¾
20,000 do.......s60. 63½
9,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. Coup...bet. call. 65
10,000 Vir. St. 6s, n.... 67
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 30½
2,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July..... 78
3,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 91
1,000 Ga. St. 6s........ 85½
1,000 Erie 3d M......... 92¾
1,000 Mich. S. F. bds..100
3,000 U. Pac., 1st M.. 82½
1,000 C. & N. W. Int. bonds........ 95
1,000 Alton & T.H., 2d M. prf'd........ 87½
1,000 C. & R. I.&P.7s. 97
10,000 Central P. gold bonds..bet. call. 88
1,000 O.& M. Consol.. 90¾
3,000 do......... 90¾
3,000 do......... 90
5,000 M.& St. P. 8s 1st M.........108¼
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv't......... 96
4,000 Mor.&Es. 1stM.103¾
1,000 do.........104
4,000 Mor.&Es. 2d M. 99
15,000 C., C. & Ind. C. 1st M......... 82½
2,000 C.,B. & Q. 8s.....111
5 Gold Ex. Bank. 64
15 4th Nat. Bank..108
200 Western U. Tel. 34⅜
50 do......... 34¼
100 Mariposa pref'd. 12¾
200 do......... 12¼
100 do......... 12⅜
4,000 Va. 6s, reg., old. 53
100 Bost. Wat. Pow. 15¼
100 Chi. & A. R.........117

100 Pac. Mail S.S.Co. 39½
100 do..bet. call. 39⅝
100 do......... 39⅞
100 do......... 40
1,200 do......... 40⅜
1,000 do......... 40¼
300 do......... 40⅛
205 Am. Mer. U. Ex. 44
35 do......... 44¼
100 U. S. Express..... 45¼
100 do......... 45⅛
200 do......... 45
500 N.Y.C. & Hud. R. 96⅛
400 do..bet. call. 96¼
200 do......... 96⅜
400 do......... 96⅜
500 do......... 96⅝
10,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. Ctfs......... 91¼
10,000 do..bet. call. 91⅞
60,000 do......... 91¾
10,000 do......... 91⅝
100 Erie Railway...... 22¾
1,500 Harlem R.........135
100 do.........125⅛
1,400 Reading R......... 98⅛
500 do.......b30. 98⅛
200 do.......b3.. 98⅛
50 do......... 99
800 do..bet. call. 98⅛
100 P., F. W. & C. gu.. 95¼
40 do......... 95½
200 L. S. & M. So..s3. 99
500 do......... 99
200 do..bet. call. 99
900 do......... 99¼
100 Mich. Cent. R.....119⅛
50 Panama R......... 96½
10 do......... 97
110 do......... 98
56 do......... 99
20 do......... 98¼
100 Chi. & N.W. R.. 82¼
300 do......... 82⅛
200 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 87
200 do.......s15. 87
700 do......... 87⅛
100 do.......s30. 87
5 C., C., C. & Ind. R. 83
100 N. J. Cent. R...b5.102
100 do.........102
100 do.........101¾
28 do.........103
50 Chi. & R. I. R....111¼
100 do.......s10.111⅛
100 do.........111⅛
300 do...bet. call.111⅛
300 M. & St. P. R. R.. 62⅛
400 do......... 62¼
400 do......... 63
500 Mil.& St. P. R. Pf. 79¼
500 do......... 79
700 T.,W. & W. R..... 51¾
100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 34⅝
200 Bos., Hart. & E.R. 3⅛
200 Mar. & C. 1st Pf... 20⅜
200 H. & St. Jo. R....117⅛
100 do.........117⅛
100 C., C. & Ind. C. R.. 19¼

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.109¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109¾
50,000 do.........109
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.109⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c. 65¼
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64
1,000 Georgia St. 6s.. 85
2,000 Louisiana 6s.... 72
100 West. U. Tel...... 34½
100 Pacific Mail....... 42
100 do.......b60. 42¼
300 do...bet. call. 42
200 Mariposa Pf...b.c. 13
200 Am. M. U. Ex..... 44
100 Adams Ex......... 67⅛
200 Erie Railway...... 22¾
100 N. Y. C. & H. R... 96⅛
200 do...bet. call. 96⅜
500 do......... 96¼
15,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 91¾
10,000 do...bet. call. 91⅞
10,000 do......... 92

100 Harlem R.........136⅛
700 Reading R......... 99
50 do......... 99⅛
200 do......... 98⅞
300 do...bet. call. 99
100 Mich. Central.....119⅛
100 do...bet. call.118⅜
200 L. S. & M. S...... 99⅜
200 do..bet. call.c 99⅛
100 Ill. Cen. ex. div....135
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 87⅛
100 do.......s15. 87⅛
100 do...bet. call. 87⅜
100 N. J. Cen.........c.102¼
125 do.........102¼
200 Chi. & R. I.....b3.112⅛
100 do.......s60.112
100 Mil. & St. P...... 63⅛
100 Ohio & Miss...... 34⅛
100 Tol., W. & W..... 51¾
200 Mor. & Essex..b30 90
200 Del., L. & W..b.c.105¾

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

200 Dale Pro. B. Co.... 44⅜
400 Reading......... 99⅜
200 do......... 99⅜
200 Mich. Central.....119⅛
300 Mil. & St. Paul.... 63⅛

100 Ohio & Miss....... 34⅛
200 do.......b3 34⅜
200 Tol., W. & W..... 51¾
200 Ft. Wayne......... 95⅛

MONDAY, July 18—A. M.

The stirring events in Europe during the past week quite overshadow the closing scenes in Congress and the financial measures perfected immediately before adjournment. The War declared by France against Prussia and the premonitions of this trouble early in the week, created important fluctuations in Gold and Stocks and have opened the way to lively speculations even through the hottest weather of the Summer months. Calling the extreme advance in Gold five ₱ cent., there is considerable surprise expressed as well as pleasure felt that our market stood the threatened return of large sums of United States 5-20s from Europe, in consequence of the War, so well. A few years ago the advance would have been nearer 20 or 25 ₱ cent. than 5 ₱ cent. The inference is drawn by some of our Bankers that by our greatly improved and established credit abroad the amount of Bonds to be returned, and the sum total of Foreign trade or banking balances to be remitted for, will prove moderate in relation to the supply of Gold ready for market, if not now on the market.

The fluctuations in the Public Funds have been from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. In the Railways, from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. The violent reaction against the Railway speculation was checked on Saturday, and now that the actual shock of war has come, and these values are dealt in exclusively in Currency, we see no reason why new movements should not be inaugurated on the War footing.

The Money market, in the present exigency abroad, will no doubt be governed in a material degree by the length of the trouble. The destructive enginery and extraordinary dispatch of modern warfare in Europe, scarcely admit of a very prolonged struggle, and the probability is that before we enter upon the active trade of the Fall months, Peace or negotiations for Peace will be entered upon. The market thus has hardened about one ₱ cent., say from 4@5 ₱ cent. on call loan to 5@6 ₱ cent., with continued exceptions, however, at 4 ₱ cent. to the great dealers in the Public Funds. Several important changes appear on the present Bank return, which, after proper explanation, will afford a better index to the general movement hereafter than heretofore, especially in regard to the amount of Gold held in Bank and the amount of Money loaned on Gold on special deposit in Bank. It is stated that one or more of the large Banks, since the passage of the Currency bill authorizing free banking on the Gold basis, have consolidated these items with the Loans and Specie usually reported every week through the Clearing-house. The Bank of Commerce has recently reduced its circulation about $1,000,000, transfering so much of its privilege to certain Western Banks ready to pay a proper consideration therefor. This sum now comes off the usual average of Circulation in the Bank Statement.

According to the Treasury figures communicated to the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press on Saturday last, the Treasury now holds Gold Coin (July 16) as follows, compared with the First of June and First of July respectively:

| | June 1. | July 1. | July 16. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total on hand | $106,789,732 | $112,776,449 | $113,084,000 |
| For Depositors | 35,395,800 | 34,547,120 | 40,690,000 |
| Government Gold | $71,393,932 | $78,229,329 | $72,394,000 |

The Currency balances on hand are now $31,000,000, as against $28,945,000 at the beginning of the month. The Internal Revenue receipts continue on a liberal scale, but on the other hand as all the Appropriation acts for the service of the new Fiscal Year, as well as the Deficiency bills for the late year, have all been signed by the President, the probability is the disbursements of the Treasury will soon tell upon its present large Currency balances.

There may be some question as to how far the troubles abroad are likely to disturb our Import trade, but all domestic cause being equal, it seems reasonably certain that this trade, in the value of Foreign Merchandise taken by our markets for consumption, for the Fiscal Year upon which we have just entered, will prove at least equal to the year 1870; but as the reduced Tariff act will affect the duties on Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c., for full six months of the year, it is fair to presume that the Customs will fall off, as heretofore stated, about $12,500,000. On the other hand, should our new crops, West and South, and the export demand for Breadstuffs and Provisions, as well as Cotton, prove as encouraging as we now hope they may, the consumption of Foreign Merchandise should show an increase of 8 or 10 ₱ cent. over 1870, and thus give the Treasury nearly, or quite, the same Customs. This would afford $117,000,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and $75,500,000 to the reduction of the Principal. In the lower estimate, $117,000,000 for Interest, and $63,000,000 to the reduction of the Principal.

The changes in the Internal Taxes are calculated, on the basis of last year, to reduce the Currency Revenues of the Treasury $50,000,000, but the changes do not occur until after the close of the present First Quarter of the Fiscal Year, or on the 1st of October. Deducting, therefore, only $37,500,000, and allowing for an increase of only 8 ₱ cent. for the growth of the country and its stable resources, (last year the increase was 18 ₱ cent.,) the Revenues in Currency to the 30th June next should be $159,300,000, as against $157,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the service of the year, exclusive of Interest on the Public Debt.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 16, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively.

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $5,793,891 |
| Increase in Specie | 5,401,254 |
| Increase in other Legal Tenders | 112,371 |
| Increase in Deposits | 14,606,887 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 1,072,571 |

| | July 17, '69. | July 16, '70. | July 9, '70. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital | $73,914,907 | $73,032,200 | $73,032,200 |
| Local Capital | 11,250,305 | 12,129,800 | 11,872,148 |
| Total | $85,165,212 | $85,162,000 | $84,904,348 |
| Loans | 257,006,089 | 283,577,618 | 277,783,427 |
| Gold and Gold Notes | 31,055,450 | 41,135,688 | 35,734,434 |
| Other Legal Tenders | 51,859,706 | 53,461,341 | 53,348,970 |
| Deposits | 188,431,701 | 233,832,355 | 219,225,468 |
| Circulation | 34,028,666 | 32,027,786 | 33,100,357 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 90,736,343 | 82,438,025 | 86,580,681 |

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

| | July 9, '70. | July 16, '70. | July 17, '70. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On deposits | $219,225,468 | $233,832,355 | $188,431,201 |
| Circulation | 33,100,357 | 32,027,786 | 34,028,666 |
| Total | $252,325,825 | $265,860,141 | $222,459,867 |
| 25 ₱ ct. would be | $62,081,456 | $66,465,035 | $56,614,966 |
| They held: In gold and Greenbacks | 89,083,404 | 94,597,029 | 82,915,156 |
| Excess | $27,001,948 | $28,131,994 | $27,300,188 |
| Rate for Money | 4@5 ₱ ct. | 5 ₱ ct. | 7 ₱ ct. |

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,372,109, against the total entries of $4,936,743 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,924,415, against $3,713,122 same week last year. The export of Specie, $2,740,267, against $1,762,456 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $——. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,829 bales.

As the *Fiscal* Year 1870, closed on 30th June ult., we now resume our weekly tables of Imports, Exports and Customs and Treasury movements at New-York, as from the first of the *Calendar* year 1870.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $23,204,519 | May | $24,616,608 |
| February | 23,831,656 | *June | 29,103,991 |
| March | 22,253,954 | July 9 | 4,412,879 |
| April | 28,567,274 | July 16 | 5,372,109 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $166,363,090 |
| Against same date, 1869 | | | 171,586,024 |
| Decrease since Jan. 1 | | | $5,222,934 |

*Unofficial.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $12,893,166 | May | $15,115,599 |
| February | 11,940,146 | *June | 16,025,271 |
| March | 15,943,095 | July 6 | 4,192,846 |
| April | 14,697,825 | July 13 | 3,924,415 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $94,732,363 |
| Against same date 1869 | | | 93,416,892 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $1,315,471 |

*Unofficial.
Gold, June 16, 1870.........116⅜ ₱ cent.
Gold, June 17, 1869.........135⅜ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since January, 1870, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $2,683,392 | May | $4,485,373 |
| February | 2,194,256 | *June | 4,925,311 |
| March | 1,521,001 | July 9 | 997,886 |
| April | 1,098,616 | July 16 | 2,740,267 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | | | $20,646,102 |
| Against same date 1869 | | | 18,123,573 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $2,522,529 |

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

| Customs Received. | | Gold Interest Paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $10,152,398 | January | $17,693,723 |
| February | 11,951,925 | February | 1,793,043 |
| March | 12,264,608 | March | 3,766,313 |
| April | 13,193,872 | April | 836,564 |
| May | 11,085,468 | May | 16,918,162 |
| June | 10,263,804 | June | 2,034,251 |
| July 2 | 638,000 | July 2 | 6,229,230 |
| July 9 | 2,370,723 | July 9 | 4,105,004 |
| July 16 | 2,585,595 | July 16 | 3,518,861 |
| Total 1870 | $74,506,390 | Total 1870 | $56,895,151 |
| Total 1869 | 70,367,790 | Total 1869 | 59,739,127 |

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

| | | July 17, '69. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 112¾@115½@112¼@116⅜@ 16⅞ | 135¾ |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 111¼@109⅛ | 123¾ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 110⅜@108⅛@108⅜ | 120¾ |
| U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s | 108⅛@107⅛ | 110⅜ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 98¾@95⅛@96⅜ | .... |
| N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip | 94⅛@90⅛@92 | .... |
| Rock Island | 116⅛@110@114 | 115¾ |
| Lake Shore | 100¼, with div. at 96¼. ex d. | 106¾ |
| North-western | 82⅛@79⅛@83 | 79¾ |
| Reading | 104¼@96⅛@100 | 93¼ |
| North-western Preferred | 88⅛@87⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 35⅛@35⅛ | 32¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 41⅜@38⅛@42⅛ | 82⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 81⅛@79⅛ | 86⅜ |
| St. Paul Common | 66⅛@63⅜ | 77¼ |
| New Tennessee 6s | 65⅛@63¼@64 | 56 |
| Old Virginia 6s | 67@65 | 57 |
| New Jersey Central | 104⅛@102¾ | 101 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 57@51@51⅛ | 73⅛ |

The Half-Yearly Dividend of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, *Five ₱ Cent.*, free of tax, is payable at the National Bank of Commerce, Aug. 1. The transfers close on Monday, July 18.

The sales of Gold appear to have reached their maximum on the declaration of War on Friday afternoon. The positive news was known here about 4½ P. M., when the price of Gold, which had been previously fluctuating between 114¾@115½ ₱ cent., advanced to 116, then to 116½, then to 116¾@116⅞ ₱ cent. The market in the forenoon opened at 116½@⅝ ₱ cent., and varied but slightly through the day, the highest sales up to 3 o'clock being 116¾ ₱ cent.

The shipments of Specie of all descriptions by the steamers of the day were $1,300,550; making for the week $2,740,267, of which $2,165,150 was in American Gold, and the remainder in Gold and Silver Bars, and Foreign Gold and Silver Coin.

The Bank return shows a gain of $5,401,254 in the Gold averages, an addition (unexpectedly large) of $14,606,887 to the general line of Deposits, an addition, also quite large, of $5,793,891 to Loans; a decrease (which will probably be found by the Bank of Commerce,) of $1,072,571 in Circulation. The Greenbacks are nearly the same as last Monday—$112,371 increase. The Treasury Office received for the week $2,585,895 for Gold Customs and paid out $3,518,861 for Gold Interest. The Gold Interest thus far paid out at New-York, for July, amounts to $13,853,095, as against $5,594,318 received for Gold Customs.

The Public Funds were 1 ₱ cent. higher than on Friday, and the Railway market from 1½ to 2½ ₱ cent. better, with a much less bearish feeling all round. The business in the Funds was not very extensive, owing to the moderate sums of United States 5-20s pressed on sale, but a considerable speculation prevailed in the New-York and Western Roads, and in Reading, at the advancing figures, and also in Pacific Mail among the Miscellaneous Stocks. The last-named advanced on the prospect of the early and profitable employment of the steam fleet of the Company, other than the steamers engaged in the China line, in the European carrying trade between San Francisco and England and New-York and England. It is not yet known what amount of steam tonnage can be spared to this trade, nor is it officially stated that the experiment will be made at all, but, as usual in such cases, Wall-street and the Stock Exchange are prompt to anticipate the supposed advantages to the comparatively idle steamers of the Company from the European War.

The Railways were strong in the Afternoon. The Public Funds were steady. The Gold-room comparatively quiet at 116⅝@116¾ ₱ cent. The price of Money to the Brokers was 5 ₱ cent. on call loan. Exchange on London 109⅞@110 at 60 days, and 110½@110⅝ ₱ cent. at sight. The rates on the Continent are unsettled, and most of the remittances for Continental account are made in Bills on London. There is altogether a much quieter feeling on the Street in regard to the War, now that it is definitely declared, than on Friday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 16.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 107⅛ | 107½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 109⅛ | 109½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 108¼ | 108¾ |
| American Gold Coin | 116¾ | 116⅝ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 64⅜ | 64⅛ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 95⅝ | 97¼ |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates | 90⅝ | 93¼ |
| Reading Railroad | 98 | 99¾ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 111¼ | 113½ |
| North-western Common | 83¼ | 83½ |
| North-western Preferred | 86¾ | 87⅝ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 38⅞ | 42⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 78½ | 79⅝ |
| St. Paul Common | 62⅝ | 63¾ |
| Lake Shore | 98½ | *96½ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 34⅜ | 35 |
| New-Jersey Central | 101½ | 102½ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 50⅛ | 52¾ |

* Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $646,768 57 |
| Gold payments | 2,013,125 62 |
| Gold balance | 71,445,494 89 |
| Currency receipts | 528,007 65 |
| Currency payments | 974,481 45 |
| Currency balance | 10,992,530 27 |
| Customs | 375,000 00 |
| Canceled Gold certificates sent to Washington | 1,269,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881 | 113¾ | 5-20 coup., 1867 | 108¾ |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881 | 113¾ | 5-20 coup., 1868 | 108⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., 1862 | 109⅛ | 10-40 reg'd | 107¼ |
| 5-20 coup., 1864 | 109⅜ | 10-40 coup | 107⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., 1865 | 109⅜ | 6's Currency | 112¾ |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., 1865 | 108⅛ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s, ex coup. | 66 | Illinois coupon 6s, '77 | 100 |
| Tennessee 6s, n. bds. | 64 | Illinois coupon 6s, '79 | 100 |
| Virginia 6s, new bds. | 67 | Illinois War Loan | 100 |
| Georgia 6s | 85 | Indiana 5 ₱ cent. | 100 |
| Georgia 7s, new bds. | 92½ | Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '73 | 97 |
| North Carolina 6s, old | 50½ | Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '78 | 97 |
| N. C. Fund'g Act. '68 | 33¼ | Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '83 | 97 |
| N. C. new bonds | 30¼ | Michigan 7 ₱ cent., '78 | 100 |
| N. C. Special Tax | 24⅛ | Mich. 7 ₱ cent., W. L. | 106 |
| South Carolina, n.bds. | 78 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72 | 106 |
| Missouri 6s | 91 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73 | 107 |
| Louisiana 6s | 71 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 | 106 |
| Connecticut 6s | 100 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75 | 106 |
| Rhode Island 6s | 100 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77 | 106 |
| Alabama 8s, R.R. bds. | 97¼ | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78 | 106 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81 | 100 | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74 | 100 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86 | 103 | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75 | 100 |
| Illinois Canal bds. '70 | 100 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 93 | Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. | 95 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 88 | Tol., W. & W.C.O.S.F. | 82¾ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n | 88 | Gt. West. 1st, '88 | 90 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 102½ | Gt. West. 2d, '93 | 83 |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79 | 96 | Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90 | 82 |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83 | 92 | Gal. & Chic. Ext. | 100 |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80 | 84½ | Gal. & Chic. 2d | 95 |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88 | 79 | Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 96¾ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F.,'85 | 103 | Morris & Essex 1st | 102 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75 | 100 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 98 |
| Harlem 1st | 101¼ | N. J. Cen. New Bds. | 103 |
| Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs. | 100 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st | 102 |
| Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs. | 92½ | Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d | 98 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d | 94½ | Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. | 88 |
| M. So. & N.I.S.F.7₱c. | 100 | Clev. & Pitts. 2d | 98 |
| Pac.R. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 95 | Clev. & Pitts. 4th | 76 |
| Cen. Pac. Bonds | 86⅛ | Chic. & Alton S. F. | 98 |
| Union Pac. 1st Bonds | 82⅛ | Chic. & Alton 1st | 101 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70 | 110 | Chic. & Alton Inc. | 94 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st | 94 | Ohio & Miss. 1st | 95 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref. | 87½ | Ohio & Miss. Cons'd. | 90 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. | 77½ | Penin. R. R. Bonds | 90 |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F. | 100 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s | 108 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs. | 95 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 | 95 |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st | 97 | Chic. & Mil. 1st | 90 |
| H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts. | 108 | Col., C. & Ind. 1st | 82¼ |
| Lack. & West. Bonds | 95 | Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. | 83 |
| Del., L. & West. 1st | 98 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 97 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 138 | Park | 160 |
| Mechanics' | 135 | Manuf. & Merchants' | 100 |
| America | 143 | Fourth National | 107 |
| City | 205 | Ninth National | 111 |
| Phenix | 110 | Tenth National | 130 |
| Tradesmen's | 150 | Oriental | 160 |
| Seventh Ward | 108 | Gold Exchange | 64 |
| State of New-York | 110 | Del. & Hudson Canal | 125 |
| Commerce | 124 | Pennsylvania Coal | 221 |
| Ocean | 87 | Canton Co., Baltimore | 65 |
| Mercantile | 125 | Con. Coal of Maryland | 28 |
| American Exchange | 113 | Cum. Coal & Iron | 35 |
| Chatham | 160 | West. Union Tel. | 34⅜ |
| Bank of the Republic | 120 | Quicksilver Pf. | 9⅜ |
| Bank of N. America | 107½ | Mariposa Mining | 6⅛ |
| Hanover | 104½ | Mariposa Pf. | 12¼ |
| Irving | 114½ | Boston Water Power | 15 |
| Citizens' | 120 | Adams Express | 66¾ |
| People's | 140 | Wells-Fargo Express | 15 |
| East River | 112½ | Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip. | 2¾ |
| Market | 124 | American Express | 44¾ |
| Nassau | 107 | United States Ex. | 45 |
| Continental | 92½ | Pacific Mail | 47⅜ |
| Importers' & Traders' | 155 | | |

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

| | March 24, 1870. | June 9, 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid in | $427,004,247 | $427,235,701 |
| Surplus fund | 90,174,915 | 91,689,834 |
| Profits unappropriated | 43,075,104 | 42,861,712 |
| National circulation | 292,144,330 | 291,183,614 |
| Old local circulation | 2,279,469 | 2,350,126 |
| Individual deposits | 515,587,321 | 542,125,010 |
| United States deposits | 6,264,012 | 10,677,873 |
| U. S. Disbursing Offices | 4,570,643 | 2,592,967 |
| Due to national banks | 109,663,918 | 115,456,491 |
| To other banks and b'kers, &c. | 36,546,440 | 39,573,581 |
| Total liabilities | $1,527,310,899 | $1,565,756,909 |
| Loans and discounts | $707,425,154 | $716,087,288 |
| U. S. stocks for circulation | 338,691,350 | 338,845,200 |
| Other United States funds | 43,337,900 | 43,980,600 |
| Legal-tender money | 128,267,492 | 140,223,465 |
| Gold and silver | 37,056,300 | 31,099,437 |
| Due from national banks | 102,819,758 | 110,764,155 |
| Due from other banks | 10,091,296 | 10,430,781 |
| Bills of national banks | 14,220,968 | 16,342,582 |
| Real estate | 26,281,645 | 26,593,357 |
| Stocks, bonds and mortgages | 20,416,357 | 23,300,681 |
| Cash items for Clear'g-house | 86,442,460 | 98,341,494 |
| Miscellaneous | 12,320,219 | 9,747,869 |
| Total resources | $1,527,310,899 | $1,565,756,909 |

The comparative statement of the movement in January and March may be thus stated:

| | March. | June. |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits in gross | $515,587,321 | $542,135,010 |
| Less clearing items | 86,442,460 | 98,341,494 |
| Net deposits | $429,144,861 | $443,793,516 |
| Net to banks | 33,299,304 | 33,835,136 |
| To Treasury | 10,834,655 | 13,270,840 |
| Circulation | 292,144,830 | 291,183,614 |
| Demand liabilities | $765,423,650 | $782,083,106 |
| Gold and greenbacks | 165,326,792 | 171,322,902 |
| Pro rata | 21½ ₱ ct. | 21.91 ₱ ct. |

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR JUNE.

| | 1870. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific | $632,710 | $556,080 |
| Chicago and Alton | 411,986 | 402,854 |
| Chicago and North-western | 1,154,529 | 1,258,284 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific | 529,512 | 523,841 |
| Clev., Col., Cin. & Indianapolis | 274,021 | 259,408 |
| Illinois Central | 759,214 | 778,260 |
| Kansas Pacific | 344,762 | 188,417 |
| Marietta and Cincinnati | 111,117 | 118,648 |
| Michigan Central | 368,187 | 366,623 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 755,737 | 678,800 |
| North Missouri | 208,493 | 150,416 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 249,987 | 223,236 |
| Pacific of Missouri | 263,328 | 249,349 |
| St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute | 150,719 | 154,132 |
| St. Louis and Iron Mountain | 116,242 | 80,019 |
| Toledo, Wabash & Western | 348,632 | 348,890 |
| Total | $6,674,176 | $6,337,257 |

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 1.

| | 1870. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific | $2,943,723 | $2,432,292 |
| Chicago and Alton | 2,103,852 | 2,120,662 |
| Chicago and North-western | 5,676,047 | 6,483,977 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 2,679,155 | 2,832,034 |
| Clevel'd, Col., Cin. and Indianapolis | 1,444,497 | 1,373,387 |
| Kansas Pacific | 1,583,610 | 981,702 |
| Illinois Central | 4,014,390 | 3,879,312 |
| Marietta and Cincinnati | 617,407 | 632,948 |
| Michigan Central | 2,239,049 | 2,273,365 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 3,085,564 | 2,974,246 |
| North Missouri | 1,385,452 | 789,511 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 1,435,273 | 1,274,189 |
| Pacific of Missouri | 1,582,247 | 1,487,584 |
| St Louis, Alton and Terre Haute | 961,543 | 919,786 |
| Toledo, Wabash and Western | 1,872,166 | 1,840,541 |
| Total | $33,623,975 | $32,295,536 |

—*Financial Chronicle.*

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 16, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs. | 22 | Hides, No. | 278 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs. | 10 | Hides, bdls. | 5 |
| Cotton, bales | 408 | Leather, sides | 7,707 |
| Copper, bbls. | 168 | Pork, bbls. | 32 |
| Copper, cakes | 110 | Cut-meats, pkgs. | 71 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 836 | Stearine, pkgs. | 4 |
| Flour, bbls. | 9,542 | Butter, pkgs. | 1,656 |
| Wheat, bushels | 45,369 | Cheese, boxes | 11,360 |
| Corn, bushels | 52,300 | Oil-cake, pkgs. | 506 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 325 | Starch, boxes | 345 |
| Barley, bushels | 420 | Tobacco, hhds. | 1,154 |
| Oats, bushels | 32,223 | Tobacco, boxes & cs. | 144 |
| Malt, bushels | 896 | Whisky, bbls. | 324 |
| Hops, bales | 13 | Wool, bales | 1,282 |

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Holland*, for Liverpool—536 hhds. Tobacco, 277 bales Cotton, 8 bales Hay, 33,521 bushels Wheat, 150 tcs. Lard, 4 cases Oil Peppermint, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Eureka*, for Rotterdam—2,518 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 320 bbls. Lubricating Oil.

By the bark *Cyclone*, for Dunkirk—3,046 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—43,445 bushels Wheat, 5,583 bbls. Flour, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 4,157 boxes Cheese, 2,400 Staves, 22 tons Fustic, 83 cases Sewing-machines, 7 cases Machinery, 50 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Saladin*, for London—14,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Arizona*, for Palermo, &c.—152,570 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—15,288 bushels Wheat, 1 case Rifles, 179 cases Tobacco, 206 hhds. Tobacco, 94 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 30 pks. Pumps, 500 bales Cloves, 244 bdls. Palm Leaf. The *Hermann* did not leave port today, having been detained by order.

By the bark *Industrie*, for Stettin—2,433 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in limited request at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—An active business has been reported in Rio at full prices. Sales, here, 2,900 bags by the *Century*, 1,135 bags by the *Knyphausen*, and 1,101 bags by the *Merrimack* and at Baltimore, 4,072 bags by the *Traveller*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18¼; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and lower for early delivery, only 640 bales having been reported sold, including 537 bales to spinners and 103 bales to shippers, on the basis of our quotations. For forward delivery, 3,200 bales were sold, including 1,000 bales, basis Low Middling, for July delivery, at 18⅜c.@18½c.; 700 bales, basis Low Middling, August, at 17⅞c.@18¼c., 100 bales, basis Low Middling, September, 17¾c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, October, 17 7-16c.; 600 bales, basis Low Middling, October, 17½c.; 700 bales, basis Low Middling, November, 17¼c., ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA sum up the week's business thus: Our market for the week has been irregular, closing very heavy, with quotations entirely nominal. Total sales for the week have been 7,466 bales, including 1,433 bales for export, 4,709 bales to spinners, 824 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been fairly active, but prices very irregular, closing weak at 18¼c. for July, 18c.@18⅛c. for August, 17¾c. for September, 17½c. for October, and 17¼c. for November and December. The sales on "basis Low Middling" have been as follows: For July, 5,900 bales at 18⅛c.@19c.; for August, 1,200 bales at 18c.@18⅝c.; for September, 400 bales at 17⅞c.@18¼c.; for October, 2,200 bales at 17 7-16c.@17¾c.; for November, 400 bales at 17¼c.@17 9-16c.; and for December, 300 bales at 17¼c. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 7,231 bales; to Bremen, 100 bales; to Hamburg, 300 bales; to Christiana, 46 bales. Total, 7,677 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 16,505 bales; to the Continent, 4,425 bales. Total, 20,930 bales.

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 15¾ | 15¾ | 16 | 16¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 17½ | 17¾ | 18 | 18¼ |
| Low Middling | 19 | 19¼ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| Middling | 20 | 20¼ | 20½ | 20¾ |
| Good Middling | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 7,780 |
| Receipts last week | 10,686 |
| Receipts the preceeding week | 7,640 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1 | 713,185 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 682,100 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 838,720 |
| Export clearances since our last | 327 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 410,775 |
| Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 588,887 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 328,579 |
| Estimated stock here | 28,500 |

*Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates | 5,811,550 |
| Receipts same time 1868-69 | 2,033,100 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 2,200,557 |
| Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 2,240,292 |
| Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates | 2,143,400 |
| Exports same time 1868-69 | 1,454,100 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 1,447,643 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 1,657,015 |
| Exports preceding Cotton year | 1,558,787 |
| Estimated stock at the ports latest dates | 138,600 |
| Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869 | 40,425 |
| Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869 | 11,090 |
| Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868 | 38,130 |
| Crop of 1868-69 | 2,000,567 |
| Crop of 1867-68 | 2,430,835 |
| Crop of 1866-67 | 1,954,286 |

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding week of the last two Cotton years, have been as follows:

| Bales for the week ending | 1867-68. Rec'ts. | 1867-68. Ex'ts. | 1868-69. Rec'ts. | 1868-69. Ex'ts. | 1869-70. Rec'ts. | 1869-70. Ex'ts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 5 | 4,523 | 1,268 | 4,150 | 2,500 | 3,482 | 1,353 |
| Sept. 12 | 5,960 | 2,378 | 11,384 | 1,375 | 11,206 | 1,236 |
| Sept. 19 | 8,170 | 1,846 | 19,673 | 2,081 | 26,306 | 1,337 |
| Sept. 26 | 12,826 | [illegible] | 29,311 | 4,702 | 48,341 | 4,979 |
| Oct. 3 | 18,073 | 1,441 | 34,799 | 8,374 | 54,628 | 9,813 |
| Oct. 10 | 24,364 | 2,556 | 44,066 | 16,846 | 59,390 | 20,506 |
| Oct. 17 | 31,714 | 5,691 | 52,522 | 10,647 | 67,555 | 34,916 |
| Oct. 24 | 34,030 | 12,299 | 57,603 | 14,597 | 77,383 | 34,953 |
| Oct. 31 | 45,397 | 7,896 | 66,471 | 30,101 | 76,318 | 51,269 |
| Nov. 7 | 61,597 | 39,076 | 74,256 | 36,159 | 95,206 | 35,989 |
| Nov. 14 | 59,445 | 30,032 | 72,360 | 45,272 | 96,045 | 55,858 |
| Nov. 21 | 76,238 | 27,195 | 72,648 | 48,223 | 80,036 | 46,808 |
| Nov. 28 | 84,372 | 44,216 | 74,849 | 51,310 | 85,239 | 69,727 |
| Dec. 5 | 77,746 | 55,366 | 89,923 | 64,010 | 99,767 | 73,079 |
| Dec. 12 | 89,000 | 42,919 | 86,774 | 47,573 | 98,480 | 62,049 |
| Dec. 19 | 104,855 | 68,930 | 80,012 | 51,424 | 111,010 | 64,801 |
| Dec. 26 | 94,587 | 73,885 | 79,898 | 43,278 | 113,819 | 69,304 |
| Jan. 2 | 99,982 | 60,942 | 85,449 | 71,173 | 109,577 | 55,927 |
| Jan. 9 | 79,450 | 87,882 | 65,747 | 41,369 | 101,630 | 47,417 |
| Jan. 16 | 76,888 | 70,396 | 72,256 | 37,445 | 88,748 | 42,431 |
| Jan. 23 | 83,028 | 87,524 | 80,783 | 33,169 | 95,300 | 50,625 |
| Jan. 30 | 82,866 | 64,920 | 85,905 | 22,780 | 100,208 | 85,915 |
| Feb. 6 | 90,579 | 62,908 | 54,858 | 21,377 | 108,739 | 58,559 |
| Feb. 13 | 44,254 | 59,445 | 66,799 | 39,985 | 97,568 | 71,547 |
| Feb. 20 | 89,873 | 63,724 | 73,432 | 60,420 | 94,624 | 62,768 |
| Feb. 27 | 98,948 | 86,952 | 55,000 | 58,053 | 80,717 | 71,507 |
| March 5 | 77,451 | 55,685 | 47,688 | 18,298 | 74,620 | 56,891 |
| March 12 | 65,082 | 78,978 | 36,787 | 31,842 | 67,925 | 76,577 |
| March 19 | 59,210 | 55,662 | 32,272 | 14,108 | 43,657 | 91,281 |
| March 26 | 43,682 | 53,904 | 32,314 | 29,884 | 56,081 | 76,107 |
| April 2 | 36,529 | 56,408 | 32,219 | 58,841 | 41,474 | 69,306 |
| April 9 | 45,745 | 52,475 | 31,751 | 45,473 | 43,042 | 70,446 |
| April 16 | 33,738 | 36,755 | 28,011 | 44,684 | 42,760 | 53,570 |
| April 23 | 18,476 | 47,774 | 27,180 | 70,928 | 40,029 | 56,646 |
| April 30 | 17,505 | 56,302 | 23,440 | 31,832 | 51,348 | 34,159 |
| May 7 | 13,894 | 39,085 | 21,060 | 33,121 | 57,036 | 37,705 |
| May 14 | 10,860 | 37,980 | 21,608 | 31,330 | 38,977 | 50,233 |
| May 21 | 6,149 | 16,956 | 16,989 | 43,437 | 44,703 | 46,899 |
| May 28 | 6,150 | 16,978 | 15,180 | 32,494 | 30,771 | 37,542 |
| June 4 | 4,306 | 3,598 | 11,689 | 16,034 | 22,258 | 36,513 |
| June 11 | 2,718 | 12,623 | 10,133 | 26,016 | 17,359 | 22,980 |
| June 18 | 3,544 | 2,833 | 10,693 | 7,684 | 15,348 | 40,284 |
| June 25 | 2,487 | 8,160 | 8,578 | 7,841 | 13,187 | 20,358 |
| July 2 | 2,427 | 4,572 | 5,612 | 7,649 | 11,616 | 27,514 |
| July 9 | 2,561 | 1,999 | 3,493 | 5,702 | 9,571 | 24,530 |
| July 16 | 3,202 | 3,924 | 3,034 | 1,987 | 10,063 | 20,647 |

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

*Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.*

| | Receipts. | Stock. | Exports to Great Britain. | Exports to Continent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-Orleans | 2,145 | 57,754 | 6,893 | 1,454 |
| Mobile | 436 | 16,600 | 2,211 | .... |
| Galveston | 1,042 | 10,387 | 1,791 | .... |
| Florida | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Savannah | 2,564 | 8,099 | .... | .... |
| Charleston | 1,250 | 5,840 | .... | .... |
| New-York | 1,560 | 28,543 | 7,231 | 446 |
| Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore | 1,066 | 11,430 | 321 | 300 |
| Total this week | 10,063 | 138,603 | 18,447 | 2,200 |
| Previously reported | 2,801,474 | .... | 1,445,220 | 677,519 |
| Total since Sept. 1, 1869 | 2,811,537 | 138,603 | 1,463,667 | 679,719 |
| Same time last year | 2,033,084 | 40,418 | 976,585 | 447,508 |

*Statistical Position.*

| | 1870. Bales. | 1869. Bales. | 1868. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 593,000 | 381,610 | 553,000 |
| Afloat from India | 283,000 | 541,000 | 590,000 |
| Afloat from America | 70,000 | 26,000 | 30,000 |
| Stock in London | 29,390 | 61,520 | 36,999 |
| Afloat for London | 50,000 | 60,000 | 113,000 |
| Stock in Havre | 157,130 | 43,411 | 43,569 |
| Afloat for Havre | 59,073 | 136,119 | 87,833 |
| Stock in Bremen | 24,337 | 11,620 | 10,504 |
| Afloat for Bremen | 749 | 6,117 | 5,328 |
| Stock in U. States ports | 138,603 | 40,418 | 88,508 |
| Stock in the interior towns | 30,686 | 2,386 | 8,013 |
| Total | 1,435,968 | 1,310,201 | 1,566,749 |
| Excess in visible supply compared with 1869 | — | 125,767 | — |
| Decrease compared with 1868 | — | — | 130,781 |
| Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills | 45,000 | 125,000 | 120,000 |
| Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool | 9¾d. | 13⅛d. | 11⅜d. |
| Price of Middling Orleans in New-York | 20⅜c. | 34⅜c. | 32¼c. |
| Price of gold | 116⅝ | 136¼ | 142¾ |

*Stocks in the Interior Towns, July 15.*

| | 1870. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Augusta and Hamburg, Ga. | 5,070 | 560 |
| Columbus, Ga. | 3,152 | 234 |
| Macon, Ga. | 4,525 | 249 |
| Selma, Ala. | 1,810 | 200 |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 3,198 | 416 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 8,929 | 583 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 4,002 | 145 |
| Total | 30,686 | 2,380 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—Another very extensive day's business has been reported in State and Western Flour, and a further marked advance in prices has been established. The demand has been particularly urgent for the low grades, chiefly shipping extras, for both prompt and forward delivery. The offerings of such grades have been on a greatly reduced scale. The inquiry for them has been largely on speculative account, though a fairly active export call has been noted. Prices up to the close of 'Change showed an improvement of 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl., and subsequently a further average rise of 25c. ₱ bbl. was claimed, in view of the late, and highly exciting telegrams from Liverpool. The dealings in extra State were unusually heavy, mainly for forward delivery, sales having been reported up to the close of 'Change of 19,000 bbls., for July and August delivery, on the basis of $6 25; and subsequently of 8,500 bbls., for August, at from $6 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl., closing very strong with the latter rate bid for lines of named brands. In the medium and higher grades there was relatively less animation, owing partly to the increased firmness of holders, who were not anxious to dispose of their supplies at anything off extreme asking figures. The general market closed very strong and buoyant, with a decided tendency in favor of sellers. The aggregate of the transactions reported since our last for immediate and future delivery is 54,500 bbls. Included in the range of sales were poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$6; inferior to very good extra State, $6@$6 50; very good to very choice do., at $6 50@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 85@$6 35. We quote at the close of the day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 50@$6 00 |
| Extra State | 6 15@ 7 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c. | 5 95@ 8 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands | 6 00@ 6 35 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 40@ 8 75 |
| Extra City shipping | 6 20@ 7 40 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 00@ 8 75 |
| Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri | 6 25@10 00 |

Southern Flour has been in more active demand at much firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,900 bbls. in lots, at $6 15@$7 25, for very poor to good Ordinary, and at $7 25@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in brisk demand and quoted up to $5 15@$6 65 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 620 bbls. Corn-meal has been in good request at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey; and $5 85@$6 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unusually excited nearly all through the day, and the general tendency of prices has been unmistakably upward. The speculative inquiry has been quite spirited, partly on Western account, and the export demand has also been active, both running mainly on sound parcels of Red and Amber Winter and Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, in store, afloat, and to arrive, at prices which show an improvement of fully 5c.@8c. a bushel, as the result of the day's business. The lower grades of Spring also met with increased attention from both speculators and shippers, and were likewise quoted well up in current values. White Wheat has been in better request and quoted much stronger. The late afternoon telegrams from Liverpool gave a notable impetus to the export and speculative call for nearly all marketable grades of Wheat, but the extreme rates claimed by holders prevented any extensive dealings. Several samples were wholly withdrawn under orders from Western correspondents, to await further developments. The brisk competition of speculative buyers in the local market operates very decidedly against a free export movement by carrying prices above even the enlarged limits of purchases for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 327,500 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White and Western at $1 60@$1 75 for ordinary to very good; Red and Amber Western, $1 47@$1 55, chiefly at $1 52@$1 55 for Amber, closing with $1 55 bid for strictly prime, in store; No. 1 Spring at $1 42@$1 47½, closing with the latter rate bid for prime, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 35@$1 42½ for poor to Prime Milwaukee, closing with $1 42½ bid for strictly prime; $1 25@$1 35 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring ordinary, to fair, at $1 20@$1 25; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 10@$1 18; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 50@$1 55; White Kentucky at $1 80; new White Virginia at $1 77, ₱ bushel. Millers did not operate with much freedom at the prevailing figures. Corn has been in lively demand for home use and speculative purposes at a sharp advance in prices on 'Change; and subsequently holders were claiming a further rise. The offerings of merchantable boat-loads were much lighter, and met with a ready sale at the rates current during regular business hours. Sales have been reported since our last of 149,000 bushels at 95c.@$1 08 for poor to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at $1@1 06 for boat-loads; $1 09@$1 12 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 16@$1 20 for White do., in car lots, and 92c.@95c. for Unsound ₱ bushel. Rye has been very quiet, but held firmly on the basis of $1 12@$1 15 for State, and 95c.@$1 02½ for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive and heavy. Barley-malt has been selling in lots at from $1 05@$1 25 for Western State and Canada, ₱ bushel; sales, 3,100 bushels. Oats have been in more urgent request at advanced and buoyant prices. There has been considerable speculative inquiry for Mixed Western, in store, on the basis of 63c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels at 62c.@65c. for poor to very good Mixed Western in store and afloat; 69c.@71c. for ordinary to very choice White State and Ohio. The export clearances since our last include 5,583 bbls. Flour and 43,445 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 33,521 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 14,000 bushels Wheat for London; and 15,288 bushels Wheat for Bremen. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. July 15, 1870:

*Salt*—J. W. Dygart, Salina; Chas. H. Rowe, Syracuse.

*Wheat*—B. F. Donce, Jr., Buffalo; M. H. Webber, Buffalo; S. L. Vosburgh, Buffalo; Bob Division, Buffalo; Dan Loomis, Buffalo; H. L. Fish, Buffalo.

*Ashes*—Andrew Sunsky, Tonawanda; Manhattan, Buffalo; Geo. W. Wilmot, Buffalo.

*Corn*—H. D. Walbridge, Buffalo; J. W. Booth, Buffalo; M. Rowe, Buffalo; L. J. Peck, Buffalo; Chas. Shaver, Buffalo; A. N. Holt, Buffalo; Edward M. Smith, Buffalo; David Ellis, Buffalo; L. A. Daniels, Buffalo.

*Lumber*—James Hyland, Booneville; N. M. Carter, Booneville; J. K. Adams, Booneville; Chas. Jones, Olean; Arabella, Buffalo; Gilbert Cands, Buffalo; Neil Duros, Buffalo; Henry Covell, Buffalo; Wm. Hawkins, Buffalo; Thos. Bailey, Buffalo; P. S. Prichard, Lyon's Falls; Addison, Utica.

*Cole*—Brockport, Buffalo.

*Staves*—W. F. Desus, Buffalo; Peter G. Light, Buffalo.

*Coal*—F. Brook, N. 5, Watkins; T. J. Helling, Watkins; Henry Poppleton, Watkins; Wm. J. Farnum, Watkins.

*Flour*—Newark, Rochester.

*Peas*—American Hero, Oswego."

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request, since our last, at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 46,659 Hides; sales, 26,700 Hides and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co.: 200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22½ lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 550 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 10¾ lbs., 25¼c., gold, selected; 11,560 Dry Montevideo, 18@22¾ lbs., 22½c.@23c.; 1,200 Dry Montevideo, Kips, 9@11¼ lbs., 25½c.; 4,600 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 22¼c., gold selected; 3,300 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, 13 lbs.; 3,000 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs.; 900 Dry Central American, 20 lbs.; 550 Dry West India, 17 lbs.; 2,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 48 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 1,400 Wet-salted Texas, 60@65 lbs., private terms; 250 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 80 lbs., 10¼c.; 2,600 Wet-salted City Slaughter, 65@68 lbs., 11⅛c.@11¾c., currency, as they run; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (to arrive,) private terms. The stock on hand is 129,600 Hides and 660 bales, (same time last year 166,900 Hides and 50 bales,) as follows: 44,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22,300 Dry Montevideo, 21,900 Dry Rio Grande, 7,700 Dry Orinoco, 1,200 Dry California, 2,900 Dry Central American, 4,800 Dry and Salted Mexican, 11,400 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 5,300 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 5,200 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, 1,600 Wet-salted Para, 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 660 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue in light demand, but steady, at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts have been 13 bales.

LEATHER—A more general inquiry has been noted for Sole, which has been in light stock, and quoted rather stronger in price, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 26c.@30c., currency, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a fair call noted for medium grades at steady rates: 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado were placed at 36c.@38c. ₱ gallon. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon.

| | Old Crop. | New Crop. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed | 22c.@24c. | 28c.@33c. |
| Cuba, Clayed | 24c.@25c. | 35c.@39c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades | 25c.@30c. | 37c.@42c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades | —@— | 40c.@45c. |
| Porto Rico | —@— | 37c.@70c. |
| English Islands | —@— | 30c.@50c. |
| New-Orleans | —@— | 70c.@95c. |

NAVAL STORES—A very dull and heavy market has been reported for Resin on the basis of $1 87½@$1 90 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request and quoted stronger on the basis of 38c.@38½c., for marketable lots, ₱ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 38c.@39½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 80@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 15. Pitch, $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The usual export demand was not experienced for Oil today, as the German orders were reported as having been nearly all withdrawn, and the inquiry for other purposes was on a limited scale. The offerings of Oil were more liberal, and prices were much depressed and lower, closing irregularly. Crude, in bulk, has been less sought after, though available at 13¾c., and for shipping lots there was but little call, though quotations were reduced to 18¼c.@18½c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances included 3,046 bbls. for Dunkirk. Refined Oil has been very dull in the local market, though quoted down to 26c. for Standard White, for July delivery, at which rate 2,000 bbls. were reported sold. At Philadelphia, there were 6,500 bbls. Standard White reported as having been disposed of for July delivery at from 26½c. down to 25¾c., leaving off at about 25¾c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances have been 2,433 bbls. for Stettin, 2,518 bbls. for Rotterdam, and 152,570 gallons for Palermo. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in very limited request and quoted heavy at from 30c.@32c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues quiet and heavy at about 9c.@9¼c. for shipping order, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls., at 4c.@4¼c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Western Pork has been held rather more firmly, but has been quiet. City Mess has been quoted stronger, on a moderate trade. There has been rather more inquiry for extra Prime at full rates. Prime Mess has been in less request, closing rather weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., at $29 50@$30 for Western Mess in round and job lots; $27@$27 25 for Prime Mess; $22 50@$24 for Prime, and $29@$29 25 for City Mess ₱ bbl. Also 500 bbls. Western Mess for July and August delivery, at $29 50@$29 55 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue in fair demand and firm. Sales have been reported of 170 pks. at 12c.@12¾c. for Shoulders; 17c.@22c. for Western and City Hams, the latter for choice, in tight tcs., and 23c.@25c. for bagged do. ₱ lb. Bacon rules quiet but steady at about 14c. for Cumberland; 14¾c.@15c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 15⅛c.@15¼c. for Short Rib, ₱ lb. Lard has been held more confidently, but has been lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 tcs. and bbls. at 14½c.@16⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¼c.@15⅜c. for City, and 16⅛c.@16¼c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, for July and August, at 16⅛c.@16¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has been held with more firmness, on a reduced stock, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 125 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair demand at $25@$28 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 600 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive and nominal at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western ₱ bbl. Butter has been in moderate request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,656 pks. Cheese has been in fair demand at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 11,360 boxes.

RICE—Has been firm but not active; 80 tierces Carolina were sold at $8 75; 400 bags Rangoon at $7 25 currency, ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair request, and sales have been reported of 1,500 lbs. Central American, 7,000 lbs. Sisal, 1,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, and 5,000 lbs. Southern and Texas. Receipts 2 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@44c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@34c.; Para, 40c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency. Goat have been in good demand, and firm. Sales 400 bales Curacoa, 62 bales Mexican, 20 bales Buenos Ayres, and to arrive, 66 bales Payta. Receipts, 222 bales from Curacoa, 103 bales from Aspinwall, and 8 bales from Maracaibo. We quote: Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@41c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with more firmness, on reduced offerings, but have not been remarkably active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,230 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; and 1,755 boxes Havana at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba buoyant at 9⅛c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9¾c.@10⅛.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request and quoted stronger, ranging from 11⅛c.@14c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 145,000 lbs., at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Inferior to Prime, 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 16⅛c.@20¼c.; 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9⅛c.@14½c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather better demand at stronger prices; sales, 350 bbls. at $1 00½@$1 01½ for wood and iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon; receipts 322 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted decidedly stronger particularly for breadstuff room for British ports, for which the inquiry has been most urgent. Very little call was noted for Petroleum vessels. For Liverpool, there have been taken, since our last, 30,000 bushels Wheat, chiefly by Steam, at from 7d. last evening to 8½d. today, ₱ bushel. At the close of the day steam-ship agents were generally claiming 9d. ₱ bushel, for forward delivery to vessel, most of the supply of room for the coming week having been already disposed of. For London there were taken 1,500 bbls. Flour on private terms, and 28,000 bushels Wheat, part at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 31,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an American bark, with equal to 4,000 quarters Wheat on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Swedish brig, with 2,000 quarters Wheat, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1870.

**Amusements this Evening.**

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GISELLE, and BROTHER BILL AND ME, and GRAND BALLET.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
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**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR ON THE RHINE.

The first conflict between the European belligerents, according to a rumor in Paris, has taken place, near Forbach, the result of which is not fully given. Three thousand Prussians and two thousand Frenchmen are said to have been killed. The report, however, has not been traced to a reliable source. There are conflicting reports relating to the movements of the Prussians, and the invasion of France by them is asserted and denied in the same dispatch. That communication across the Rhine is stopped seems quite certain, and the cutting of railroads and telegraph lines is also reported. The French Government issued a decree yesterday, calling upon the members of the Garde Mationale and Garde Mobile and the first three corps of the army to report immediately at the chief towns of their Departments ready for active service. Gen. CHANGARNIER will command the reserves, and Gens. MCMAHON, BAZAINE and CANROBERT will command the three corps of the army. A force of 280,000 French troops is said to be ready to cross into Germany. The Zouaves, from Algiers, landed at Marseilles yesterday. Regiments marching through Paris at 10 o'clock last night were wildly cheered by the crowds in the streets. A decree adding a fourth battalion to infantry regiments, and a sixth squadron to cavalry regiments, has been issued. The posts in Paris made vacant by troops gone to the front are garrisoned by the Garde Imperiale. The Prussians seem to be equally active, but less is known of their movements, railway and telegraphic communication between France and Prussia being destroyed, and most of the intelligence being received by way of Paris. The Baden troops, officered by Prussians, man the fortifications on that frontier. The Bavarian Army, including the reserves, has been ordered into the field, and the Saxon troops are already in motion. The North German Parliament will meet on the 20th inst. to vote the necessary credits for carrying on the war. The enthusiasm of the French people for the war continues in Paris, and demonstrations in favor of its leading advocates and denunciatory of its opponents, such as M. THIERS, were made on Saturday night. Advices from the provinces represent the same feeling as prevailing there, and showing itself in anti-Prussian demonstrations. The report that the troops would be withdrawn from Rome is denied, and it is said that there is no intention of recalling them. In Germany the enthusiasm is not less than that in France, and the King continues to receive marks of it whenever he appears. He has sent to the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce an acknowledgement of the patriotic address of that body, in which he regrets the sacrifice exacted by the honor of Germany, but will do his duty, and "leave the result in the hands of God." The attitude of the other Powers is indefinite. Holland is arming to protect her frontier, and Belgium neutrality is supposed to be guaranteed by France, Great Britain and Prussia. There are conflicting statements regarding the attitude of Italy; one dispatch asserting that she will remain neutral, while the *Opinion Nationale*, supposed to be Prince NAPOLEON'S organ, says she is ready to act with France, if it is desired. A Florence dispatch says a formidable demonstration was made there yesterday, against France. Sympathy with France is said to be felt in Denmark and the Duchies, and also in Hungary. The French Senate in a body proceeded to St. Cloud on Saturday, and the President, M. ROUHER, expressed to the Emperor the sentiments of patriotism which recent events had awakened, and, after recapitulating the grievance against Prussia, eulogized the Emperor for the state of preparation in which the country found itself, and urged him to permit the Empress to be the depositary of imperial power, pledging her the support of the great bodies of the State, and himself to lead the legions he led at Magenta and Solferino. The Emperor warmly thanked the Senate. The Empress was received in Paris, yesterday, with great enthusiasm by the populace. The Emperor will leave for the front on Wednesday. A loan of 500,000,000 francs was taken in a few hours, in Paris, on Saturday. The moment the entrance of Prussians into France was announced, the passports of the Prussian Ambassador were handed to him. An official copy of the declaration of war has been transmitted to Prussia, through a Secretary of the Embassy, who started for Berlin last night. No official notice of the declaration of war has been received by the British Foreign Office.

### EUROPE.

It is reported from Paris that the High Court of Justice will not meet for an indefinite period, and that a general amnesty will be proclaimed, to include all offenses before the Court, except conspiring against the Emperor's life.... Ministerial discussions in Greece have resulted in another crisis in the Cabinet.... A Madrid dispatch says a project is under discussion there to clothe SERRANO, the Regent, with royal powers for three years.... The Ecumenical Council recently approved, unanimously, of a protest by the presiding Father against the "colum of the public press." The fourth public congregation will be held today. The sessions of the Council will be continued after the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility, but many of the Bishops will be permitted to return to their sees. Cardinals RAUSCHER, SCHWARTZENBURG and MATHIEU, and the Archbishops of Paris and Lyons, voted against infallibility.

### GENERAL.

Eight starving men, believed to be French, were picked up at sea on the 30th ult., by the brig *William Mason*, and brought to Boston yesterday. They were in an open boat without food or water. They cannot speak English, and it is conjectured that they belong to some wrecked French vessel.

Hon. ROBERT CAMPBELL died on Saturday night at Bath, N.Y. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

On Saturday afternoon a carriage containing two gentlemen and two ladies was struck by an express train at Woodbury, N.J., and three of the occupants killed, and one, a lady, mortally injured, both legs having been cut off.

The Grand Army of the Republic of California, at a meeting held at Vallejo, in that State, on Thursday, decided to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. E. D. BAKER, who fell at Ball's Bluff during the war.

The meeting of labor associations, held at San Francisco on Friday evening, organized an anti-Chinese league, the President of which was instructed to inform the six Chinese companies in that city that it was unsafe for a Chinaman to come to this country, and that they should so inform the Chinese Government.

The last manufactory of LINFIELD & SONS, at Stoughton, Mass., was destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $4,000.

A man named TOM SIMMONS, who was under arrest at the village of Cuba, Tenn., on a charge of robbery, was taken from the custody of the constable on Wednesday night by a crowd of masked men, and hanged.

M. BERTHEMY, ex-Minister from France, will leave Washington today for France.

The United States steamer *Quinnebaug*, Commander BARRETT, arrived at Norfolk yesterday, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and goes out of commission.

The main portion of the Japan House, at New-Albany, Ind., was burned Saturday morning. The loss on the house is but $6,000, while that on the furniture is set down at $40,000. None of the property was insured.

The heat yesterday in Philadelphia was the greatest of the season. The thermometer indicated 102° to 105° in the shade. In Boston the mercury ranged from 98° to 95° in the shade.

A decision was made on Saturday in Philadelphia, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the matter of the injunction to restrain JOHN STOTZER from acting as Grand Chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias of the State of Pennsylvania. The case has been a protracted one, and was decided against STOTZER'S claims.

The Harvards played another game of base-ball with the Forest City nine at Cleveland, yesterday, and were victorious by a score of 15 to 7.

Instructions have recently been issued by the Dominion Government to its commanders of gun-boats, and other officials employed in protecting Canadian fisheries, directing that the limits excluding American fishermen shall be, for the present, exceptional. Vessels, unless found within three miles of the shore, or within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek, will not be interfered with.

The main factory of the Meriden Britannia Company, at Meriden, Conn., was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss $400,000. Insurance $375,000, in seventy different companies.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER gave a forcible exposition of his views with regard to war in general, and the Prussian and French complications in particular, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday.

### Preparing for Battle.

Thick-coming rumors of skirmishes, advances and retreats, betoken the approach of the first decisive conflict of the War on the Rhine. Through the mist of dimly outlined movements, it becomes clear that the valley of the Moselle will be the theater of the opening hostilities of the campaign, and that not improbably, the first shock of the rival armies will take place under the walls of Metz. Forbach Thionville, Sierck, in fact all the names yet to hand of French towns that have been menaced, are situated either on or near the frontier, whence roads and railways converge to the capital of the province, the ancient and strongly fortified City of Metz. It is impossible to overrate the strategic importance of this point which is menaced by the Prussian advance, and whose possession may shortly be hotly disputed. It is of course possible that the French troops may take the initiative by advancing through Rhenish Prussia upon Coblentz or Mayence, and so transfer the first great engagement of the war to the enemy's soil. But presuming that an army will rally to the attack and the defense of Metz, the battle could not fail to be a highly momentous one. That city, in spite of its population of about sixty thousand, is little else than one vast fortification. It possesses a garrison of about twelve thousand men, and is, next to Strasbourg, the strongest fortress in France. It is only 170 miles from Paris, and situated on the main line from the Rhine frontier to the capital; it occupies the position of a fortified gateway to it. It is extremely unlikely that the French movements will be guided by the Fabian tactics of avoiding a collision and wearing out the enemy. Should the Prussians appear in force among the vine-covered hills of the Moselle, we shall soon hear of an engagement that may open up the heart of either France or Prussia to a hostile army.

All reports combine to prove that the war feeling of the French people is intense and enthusiastic. The readiness with which the new Treasury loan was met is highly significant of the confidence existing even among cautious capitalists as to the ability of the nation to sustain the great struggle before it. On the other hand, the Prussian enthusiasm glows with that species of silent fervor characteristic of the German. The subjects of King WILLIAM have been vindicating the saying of an old Hanoverian statesman: "Prussia is not a country that possesses an army, it is an army that possesses a country." Everywhere the slowly-aroused Northern nation is giving evidence of all its latent heroism and self-sacrifice, and from the Main to the Baltic it looks as if we should soon see a nation under arms.

From South Germany we have, as might be expected, news of the pro-Prussian attitude of Baden, and a movement of the Bavarian troops, which cannot, as yet, be intepreted as an acceptance by the Southern States of a share in the quarrel. The Government of Italy is reported as friendly to France, while her people, as represented by the inhabitants of the capital, are in favor of Prussia. What effect the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome might have on the national sympathies, cannot safely be predicted, but while the bayonets of the Second Empire guard the coveted capital of Italy, her people will neither prove hearty nor reliable allies. The rumors of an Austro-French alliance must be regarded with suspicion. Austria cannot side with France without alienating her German population, and she cannot cast in her lot with Germany without alarming the Magyars and the Sclaves. Her obvious policy is neutrality, and it will probably require some very compelling cause to induce her to adopt any other course.

### Eastern and Western Politicians.

The Buffalo *Express* calls attention, and with much lamentation, to the contrast presented by the efforts of the people of Illinois to amend their Constitution, and those made by the unhappy citizens of New-York two years ago. The contrast is, indeed, sufficiently humiliating. We got our Constitutional Convention together with as much fuss as the Illinois men, if not with more, as our facilities for calling the attention of mankind to our doings are far greater than those of any Western State. We sent to it as delegates a great many excellent and eminent men; but it proved a very helpless body. It could hardly agree on anything; its reforms were of the very mildest kind. Some of those who went there, pledged to deliver the State from all its evils, were found, on trial, to be afraid to vote for any change whatever, and were indeed apparently in doubt all through the deliberations, whether their souls were their own. The Constitution they finally drew up was considered, as a reform, as harmless as new milk. It could not have hurt a community of babes to have tried it. But when it was submitted to the people, it was found that there was scarcely enough interest felt to get a vote on it at all; and what interest was felt in it, appears to have belonged mainly to those who were opposed to all change. The judiciary clause, on which, luckily, a separate vote was ordered, was saved, but rather owing to the over-confidence of its opponents, than to the zeal of its friends.

When we compare all this with the action of Illinois, we can certainly hardly avoid the conclusion that mental and moral vigor has been following the march of empire, and that the work of reform, like many other kinds of work, is going to be better done in the Mississippi Valley than on the Atlantic Coast. New-York led the way in the great democratic movement which resulted in the Constitution of 1846, under which we are now living, and her example was followed by a great many States. But what State would follow her example now, or where is her political action spoken of except as a warning? Illinois was, perhaps, a year ago laboring under as great a load of abuses as any State in the Union. Its very vitals were being eaten out by what are the curses of all States—legislative corruption, special legislation, and the granting of public money in aid of private enterprises. It called a Constitutional Convention, and sent good men to it; and the debates, instead of being a series of wrangles between tricky politicians, anxious about their "record," and so excited about "the nigger" as to have little time or attention for anything, or of orations from "lofty enthusiasts," were marked by good sense, shrewdness, reflection, a foresight and a wideness of information such as have not been displayed in this country on any similar occasion for many a long day. Moreover, nobody was afraid to touch things. Abuses were taken up one after another, and subjected to radical treatment. There are no half measures in the entire Constitution. The experience not only of the State, and of the other States, but of all other nations was turned to account, and the result was a just law, which thus far has no match. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of one portion of the experiment,—the minority representation clause. Should it prove on trial a success—that is, should the political tricksters prove unable to use it in the prosecution of their trickery—it is safe to say it will bring in a new era in American politics, and introduce into public life a class of men who are among the most valuable in the community, and who now find it impossible to get a nomination.

Now, the instrument was just such a one as any average politician would have been sure to tell us that the people would reject. It was full of innovations and new-fangled notions; it offended a great many interests, and ran counter to a great many prejudices, and took from the hands of political managers a great many dearly-loved tools. In any State on the Eastern sea-board, it would, we venture to say, have been voted down, and it would have taken only a very small vote to do it, so great would have been the apathy about it or the fear of it. But the people of Illinois went at it, and adopted it from top to bottom, minority representation and all, by a large majority, and now bid defiance to all classes of jobbers and swindlers at present in existence. New ones will doubtless arise, but we venture to say they have found their match in Illinois.

We think it would be difficult to overestimate the effect this will have on the people of other States. It will do much to remove the apathy as to reform which the doings of the New York Constitutional Convention and of the Massachusetts Legislature have of late helped to spread over the East. A feeling has grown up among us of late that the process of demoralization which our Constitutions underwent in 1846, and the succeeding years, was a kind of last appeal to the people, and that this having failed, there was nothing left for us but to pray; that there was no use in trying to get the people to set things to rights. Illinois has, we trust, dissipated that delusion, and shown that in a democracy, as well as under other forms of government—nay, more readily than under other forms of government—thorough-going reform is possible.

It seems, too, as if the good beef and good bread and good air of the North-west were making men better politicians, as well as more energetic farmers and railroad men and speculators. One can hardly help noticing among the Eastern, as compared with the Western men, a decrepid love of old ways and a kind of servile fancy for well-established abuses. Even Eastern Radicals are either weak and vapid in their extravagance, or exhale their zeal in vituperation and bombast rather than in action. Let us be thankful that there is good rich blood forming somewhere.

### Shall We Lose or Gain?

It is with nations as with individuals—the calamities which afflict some, are never a source of unalloyed prosperity to others. The cool selfishness with which London ship-owners sit down to calculate the profitableness of England's neutrality, and insist that their chances of gain shall control the policy of their Government in an emergency which may involve all Europe, may be the natural display of a mere business instinct. But its grossness is equaled by its folly. There can be no national isolation. England has sought it of late, and has lost self-respect as well as prestige in the attempt. The gains realized by her ship-owners, from the neutrality they urge, will not compensate her people for losses otherwise incurred. The general result will be material loss. Whether national degradation shall not also follow, depends upon contingencies to be developed as the great conflict proceeds.

For this country, distance changes the national aspect of the question. Unlike neutral England, we have no moral or political responsibilities in the contest. Here, at least, neutrality does not imply cowardice,—does not proceed from any neglect of the obligations which accompany power, or any disposition to become a nation of shopkeepers and nothing more. With us, neutrality is incident to our geographical position, which has always shaped our national policy. Even on this side of the Atlantic, however, pleasure in estimating probable profits must be qualified by liberal allowance for almost certain losses. We may anticipate some disturbance of our finances as a partial set-off to the advantages that will probably accrue to some branches of trade.

High prices and an almost unlimited demand for breadstuffs will yield as much gain to our railroads and ship-owners as to our farmers and the merchants through whom their produce finds its way to foreign markets. And the prosperity of the farming interest means a general activity of the interior trade. The West will once more rejoice in the discharge of home indebtedness; and with the West and South in good heart and good trim as customers, the East may prepare for a good Fall trade with perfect confidence. All these are heavy items for the credit-column of the national ledger. On the other hand, we must remember that the Petroleum export trade, being chiefly in German hands, will at once be paralyzed. And of German emigration there will now be little or none.

The first effects of financial disturbance are seen in the advancing price of gold, and the declining prices of all classes of securities. In neither direction has the movement been very serious. Gold rose four or five per cent. on Friday, and has not got higher since; bonds and shares which fell on Friday, on Saturday partially regained lost ground. Those who expected panic in Wall-street as an immediate consequence of war in Europe have been disappointed. But we may not jump to the conclusion that nothing worse is to be apprehended. An element of uncertainty has been introduced, and none can tell precisely how it will operate. We must watch and wait. It is reasonable to suppose that there will be some return of American securities—national, State, and railroad—and the strength of this disturbing force will be regulated by circumstances of which we can at present form no estimate. The needs of the European money markets will produce a certain withdrawal of coin from this side, and the depreciation of European securities may lead many who were governed in their choice of American bonds by a high rate of interest to effect a change, at the expense of American bonds. Upon the extent to which these operations are carried depends an answer to the question,—Will a largely-increased export of breadstuffs compensate for the return of bonds, and so prevent serious disturbance in the money market?

The financial interests which will probably suffer most, are those which are dependent on ability to float new bonds in Europe. There are railroad and other enterprises whose successful prosecution is predicated upon the sale of their securities abroad. These, we fear, will experience some embarrassment. Bonds already known and held may fare better than many among us have expected; but bonds issued on account of works not yet constructed will have less likelihood of sale while the manifold uncertainities of war absorb public attention.

### Fruit Supply and Demand.

For many years there has not been in the immediate vicinity of New-York a finer promise of a substantial yield of fruit than there is now. We have already had nearly an average show of strawberries, good, sweet and cheap, though growers of fancy varieties have produced fewer monstrosities than usual. The amateur who sold one hundred berries for ten cents each a year ago, had fewer fine specimens, and the other clever grower who produced such immense fruit that it sold readily at $2 a quart, speaks disparagingly and even profanely of his crop of this year. If, however, in all the immediate vicinity of New-York there has been a half failure of some kinds of strawberries, it was a rare accident of the season, which has not extended to the rich and luscious raspberry or the currant, while the blackberries will yield prodigiously in all well-cared for gardens or fields.

Tree fruits, apples, peaches and pears are destined to test the question whether there can be too many raised for profitable fruit-farming. Already some of the orchardists are propping the limbs of their Bartletts and Duchesse d'Angoulemes, while wiser growers are culling their trees, ruthlessly tearing off almost one-half their load of fruit. But this is a trying process, requiring, as one of the best fruit-farmers of New-Jersey pathetically assures us, a strength of will, a singleness of purpose, a self-abnegation in the present for the sake of better things in the future, which approximates to heroism. But that is what the judicious pear-grower must undertake, for the good reason that a barrel of perfect pears is worth two of neglected and half-developed fruit. There is an orchard in New-Jersey of about five thousand bearing trees, full of the choicest fruit, yet all the orchardist has done for weeks is to throw half of it upon the ground, dead in its infancy—the trees cannot carry the weight of their crops.

Looking at that orchard—and it is only one of many—we might wonder where the market can be found, and how in the face of such an abounding crop the producer can expect to reap his return for long labor and skillful handling. Fruit-growing has become at once a science and a speculation. Two or three years ago, a single row of dwarf Bartletts, thirty trees in all, yielded seven hundred dollars to the grower. But in a prolific year like this, where shall the fruiterer find his customers? He wonders at the inquiry. Fine fruit is always scarce, and always has been. There cannot, under present circumstances, be enough of it, nor is it possible that the market can be overstocked. The reason is obvious. New-York alone can consume all the surplus products of the surrounding country. But Western New-York and the peninsula of Western Canada, where orchards seem almost indigenous, where choice apples used to be thrown to swine, and pears and peaches were of no account, also have now home markets in the cities and towns which have grown up in their midst. The condensation of population in the Eastern States, the constantly-increasing ratio of the consuming to the producing classes, tends to separate the market from the harvest and drive us to one of two resources. The land tilled near home must be highly fed and judiciously worked, at a corresponding cost to ourselves; or else we must go further away and grow our fruits on cheaper lands or virgin soil.

The first of these we are already trying, with such poor success to ourselves as purchasers, and such profits to the growers as to constantly increase their numbers without any corresponding cheapening to us. Against the latter, lies the cost of transportation, almost fatal to the midsummer fruits, which are only good and healthful when fresh from the soil. In these facts, we find the secret of the yearly increase in the cost of our fruits. To grow them is a precarious occupation. A north-east fog may spoil the labor of a year, while a constantly augmenting population calls every season for more and more, at any risk and any cost. If we look to the more distant rural districts, we find that they have home markets, and that only the more permanent fruits bear transportation. Nearer to the Metropolis labor and land are too high, and the outlying population are themselves heavy consumers. The invention of canning and other preservatory processes, instead of cheapening fruit by utilizing its otherwise wasted surplus, only enables the grower to wait for his market, and the hope for cheap fruit lies in the absolute increase of its production within easy reach of market. In the meantime the demand will grow with the supply. For every rod of land planted to fruit, a child will grow up to eat its products, and no culturist need question where he shall sell. His chances of loss all lie in the decrees of Providence as to the season and weather, and not at all in the willingness of the people to buy whatever surplus he may raise.

### Family Jars.

Domestic broils sometimes breed strange resentments and stranger revenges. Cases where marital disagreement is settled by an inartistic and uninventive resort to personal violence are common enough. Husband and wife have a "tiff," and the husband quietly makes away with his spouse, or the wife chops her beloved protector to pieces with an ax. Then the survivor may or may not proceed to offer up a holocaust of the olive branches to the dear departed's memory. Such occurrences as this are commonplace, and betray a lamentable lack of imagination. More original is the course of that maiden aunt in Illinois, who, conceiving herself slighted by not being asked to her niece's wedding, threatens to avenge the insult by burning the house over the heads of the young couple. They have had to invoke the aid of the police to prevent her from carrying her menace into effect.

But by far the most whimsical form of retaliation we have yet heard of was that adopted by a lady of this City, to punish her mother-in-law. Conceiving that person to have been the cause of her husband's leaving her, the deserted wife and outraged daughter-in-law determined to be revenged by taking up her residence with the old lady. To believers in the traditional mother-in-law, it must have seemed like going into the lion's den. But this mother-in-law either lacked the courage of her kind, or was too wily to give battle on her own territory, for she incontinently locked up her house and took refuge in a horse-car bound to Central Park. Thither her persecutor followed her, and when she turned back, turned back with her. Seated in opposite corners, these two belligerent women poured forth into the ears of the more or less sympathizing bystanders the conflicting stories of their wrongs. All day long they traveled in that car, back and forth from one end of the route to the other, each scorning to budge before her adversary. At 8 o'clock at night their resolution was still unshaken, and they were determined to fight it out on that line if it took all night.

We do not know what amount of satisfaction the belligerents derived from this course of conduct; but if it was at all adequate to the trouble, it offers an example that we must regard as worthy of imitation. Hereafter, an innocuous mode presents itself of settling all family quarrels. Instead of shooting or stabbing one another, the contestants have only to jump on a horse-car, and ride up and down until both are tired out. In time, from being merely a method of adjusting personal disagreements, the practice may be popularized into a favorite athletic contest, and people will go into training for it as they do for walking and rowing matches. Considering how much we all have to use the horse-cars, and how fatiguing we all find them, the utility of such contests need not be pointed out. But though it may never be brought to this perfection, the practice is, as we have said, a praiseworthy way of settling family quarrels, and as such may be recommended to the attention of all contumacious mothers-in-law and their quarrelsome daughters.

### Napoleon and the Orleans Princes.

The foreign Press is engaged in a rather sharp discussion upon the recent letter of the ORLEANS Princes to the French Government, asking that they be permitted to return from exile. The motives of the Emperor NAPOLEON in refusing their request are now stigmatized as unworthy and now defended as politic. There is much to be said in support of either of these opposing views. The most strenuous advocates of the Second Empire will scarcely deny that, upon its establishment, the ORLEANS family were treated with great harshness. They had fled from their country and taken refuge with a friendly Power. There was no prospect of their return. NAPOLEON had nothing whatever to fear from them, even supposing that they had any secret hopes of a restoration of their dynasty. But, in spite of these facts, he confiscated their property. Even to this proceeding the family quietly submitted, scarcely protesting against its relentless severity. Ever since, they have lived in the retirement of English private life, and have never, by word or act, sought to interfere with the public affairs of France. While the career of NAPOLEON has been marked by numberless plots against his life and government, the ORLEANS family have never given the least opportunity for charging them with participation therein.

The refusal of the Emperor must therefore be referred to one of two causes—personal hostility, or fear of what might follow the return of the ORLEANS Princes to France. Upon the theory that people generally hate those whom they injure, there is ground for presuming that NAPOLEON does not love the family whom he succeeded. But, to a man of his sagacity, that would not be a chief governing motive. He is more likely to have seen in a request for restored citizenship something more than the term, hastily regarded, would imply. Suppose, for example, that the request were granted, and the Duke D'AUMALE and his brothers once more domiciled in Paris. What would hinder them from representing in the Legislature any body of electors who should choose to send them there? The question is not whether the Princes desire an active part in politics, but whether it would be possible for them to decline it if thrust upon them. If not, the revival of their political rights might open the door to contingencies most embarrassing to Napoleonic rule. While, then, it would have seemed magnanimous had NAPOLEON complied with the request of the exiled Princes, we may not unreasonably concede to him a certain amount of prudence in declining. At all events, he knows the extent of the power which the Princes possess while at a distance, and he does not know what influences might be brought to bear upon them on their return.

We present in another column, copious extracts, translated from a remarkable series of articles on Prussia and Germany, which appeared a few months ago in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The writer, M. CHERBULIEZ, is one of the foremost of French publicists, and the very able and exhaustive exposition which he gives of Prussian policy, regarded from a French standpoint, will go far to explain the animating motives of the present war, as interpreted by a leader of the highest order of public opinion in France. When the most intellectual class of French politicians take the ground of opposition to Prussian aggrandizement being a matter of national necessity, it becomes easier to understand the intense vigor of the war feeling lower down, where memories of national victories are more strongly rooted, and where dreams of territorial expansion are less tempered by a perception of the results. It is impossible to read the extracts we give without being struck with the keenness of political perception which defined four months ago the relations between France and Germany, and the danger which they involved for the peace of Europe, as accurately as if they had been written a week ago.

The latest mail news from Bavaria show how little the South German States expected an early European war. The energetic and economical Minister, HERR KOLB, was proceeding to cut down the army establishment in a way that was making the military authorities look aghast. The most important part of his proposals had been accepted by the Financial Committee of the Chamber, and the prospect of their early enforcement was causing great excitement. "How," writes one military critic, "can such a civilian venture, from a momentary desire for economy, to propose such a revolution in the army as would almost amount to disbanding it, and in case of a European struggle, render our country the helpless prey of the victor." It is more than probable that the comparative strength of the Bavarian army would have but little effect on the contingency alluded to.

The President has placed Capt. HALL in command of the Polar Expedition for which Congress voted $50,000. This seems eminently proper, inasmuch as Capt. HALL originated the scheme, and has been identified with it throughout. No one disputes his qualifications for the command. Yet we are told that the friends of Mr. HAYES, who has also been largely identified with Arctic explorations, feel that he has been slighted. We would suggest that they organize a rival expedition to start simultaneously. There will be plenty of time, since the most that can be done this year will be to prepare for an early start next Spring. We doubt if any practical good will be realized from the expedition. It may be desirable so far as geographical science is concerned to solve the Polar problems which have so long baffled human endeavor; but enough is already known to render it certain that commerce can never make practical use of a Polar passage, should one be discovered.

Deliberate reflection will probably convince almost any intelligent person that Congress made a mistake in not providing for the transfer and register of foreign ships to American owners, at least during the pending war in Europe. The existing complication presents an opportunity which should not have been neglected for enabling Americans to lay the foundation of a new merchant marine, and in due time to recover the commercial supremacy which we possessed before the rebellion. Germany now controls a large share of the carrying trade between the United States and the rest of the world, and in view of the danger which will attend her commerce so long as the war with France continues, her merchants would have been glad to sell out to us. England would then have been our only competitor, and with the stimulus of an active demand, and high prices for our breadstuffs and provisions, there could have been little doubt as to the result of the competition. As it is, it seems probable that England will gather almost the entire harvest, even including the carrying of the United States mails to and from Europe. Already the owners of the Bremen line have stopped their steamers, and have notified the Post-office authorities at Washington that unless the United States will guarantee the safety of the ships while carrying the mails, they must withdraw them from commission. Of course Mr. CRESWELL can furnish no protection, and consequently other arrangements must be made at once.

The Springfield *Republican* concludes a review of the late session of Congress with the remark, that its distinguishing feature was a semi-hostile attitude toward the Administration. Our contemporary thinks that Congress has separated itself almost as far from the President as the Twenty-seventh Congress did from JOHN TYLER. Of course there is none of that bitter hostility which prevailed toward "their accidencies" TYLER and JOHNSON, but there has been an equally marked disregard of many of the recommendations and wishes of the President and his Cabinet. Several of the recommendations contained in the President's December Message sent to Congress, have been disregarded, and almost every new measure which he has specially favored has been lost. Still there is really no war between the President and Congress, and we trust there will be none.

The Convention of the Commercial Union held at Rochester on Friday, was quite an enthusiastic affair. The people along the line of the Erie Canal and throughout Western New-York seem to be thoroughly roused to the importance of ratifying the canal policy adopted by the Legislature last Winter, and which is to be submitted to a popular vote at the November election. The object of the Rochester meeting was to organize and strengthen popular sentiment to secure that result. The resolutions adopted favor the immediate abnegation of the contract-repair system, the thorough restoration of the canals, the reduction of tolls and steam towing. One resolution was offered which went so far as to favor the removal of all tolls.

Judge COOLEY, of the Supreme Court of Michigan, has completed, and will soon publish a new edition of BLACKSTONE'S *Commentaries*, a work which has for more than a century been regarded as the alphabet of the law. A great many editions of BLACKSTONE have been issued, both in England and this country, but none very recently, the standard edition in England being CHITTY'S, and in this country Judge SHARSWOOD'S—both editions being at least twenty years old.

The Berlin *Post* has some interesting remarks in regard to the course of the Bishops who voted a negative on the question of Papal Infallibility. Of course the attitude of the Papal Court is the first element in their position, and after that the support that the European section of them may receive from their respective Governments. As to the support to be expected from the diocesan clergy and laity, the *Post* has the following:

> "That the parish clergy will take the side of their Bishops against the Curia is more than doubtful. In Bavaria and France they are ultramontane, and in Belgium the Bishops and the inferior clergy are equally under the control of the Jesuits. In Austria, if we except Bohemia and Hungary, an opposition Bishop can hardly reckon on the concurrence of the clergy in his diocese. Among the educated laity the definition cannot fail to excite much dissatisfaction; but will many of the Bishops be inclined to put themselves at the head of an anti-Roman movement? or will the idea of a national independent Church be acceptable to the people? Is it not likely that the irritation provoked by Rome will never extend to the masses, and that among the educated it may degenerate into religious indifference?"

### Death of a Prominent Citizen of St. Louis, Mo.

*From the St. Louis Republican, July 10.*

In the death of JOHN D. MCMURRAY, St. Louis has lost an old, and one of its most estimable citizens. He was not ostentatious or demonstrative in his manners and address, but modest and retiring, and on this account, was not as widely known as many a one of less sterling worth; but there are few citizens of twenty years' residence in St. Louis who did not know and esteem him. He was a man who would be an honor to any community. He was a mechanic, and one of the most skillful of his calling. Born in Bangor, County Down, Ireland, in the year 1812, he came to St. Louis about 1830, a poor young blacksmith, with nothing but his strong arm and a mind of unusual intelligence as his capital. He first went into business with Mr. ROBINSON as his partner, the two carrying on a shop under the name of ROBINSON & MCMURRAY, on the east side of Second-street, about midway between Market and Chestnut. The business was subseqently removed to the north-west corner of Third and Pine, where the National Bank of the State is now located. In 1852, Mr. MCMURRAY determined to enlarge the scope of his business, and, in partnership with Mr. MORRIS PAWLY, under the style of PAWLY & MCMURRAY established the foundry on the corner of Chestnut and Tenth-streets, now conducted by MCMURRAY, SMITH & JUDGE, with which he remained connected till the day of his death. His skill as a machinist amounted almost to a genius, and his partners and fellow workmen had the highest admiration for the ease and accuracy with which he would solve difficult questions, and overcome obstacles in his profession. During the last eight years of his life, his eyesight, that had long been growing weak, failed entirely, and left him completely blind; but he continued to prosecute his business in spite of this affliction, and would make the estimates and measurements for his foundry with his accustomed accuracy. Had he been as thrifty as he was expert, he might easily have accumulated a large fortune, for from the time he first established his shop on Second-street to the day of his death he was overrun with profitable work. But he did not care for wealth, and was content with the comfortable independence in which he lived. His personal worth and virtues won for him the respect of all who came in contact with him, and he died esteemed and lamented by a large circle of acquaintances.

### Death of Major George M. Wright, in San Francisco.

*From the Alta California, July 9.*

We are grieved to be obliged to record the death of Major GEORGE M. WRIGHT, for a long time city editor of this paper, which occurred early yesterday morning, in a private room in St. Mary's Hospital, whither he had been removed two days before, in accordance with his own wishes and the concurrence of his friends, [illegible] ranged for him, in this office, [illegible] employé. Major WRIGHT was [illegible] sonal friends, [illegible] sion he [illegible] us. Although [illegible] ere we [illegible] of a once prominent New-York [illegible] born in Springfield, Mass., and at the time of his death was thirty-three years old. He served for several years in the Volunteers of the army, and [illegible] In 1865, he joined the Western Union Telegraph expedition, under Col. BULKLEY, where he held the honorable position of Adjutant. On the expedition, he [illegible] various [illegible] Siberia, [illegible] trying [illegible] a man [illegible] those who [illegible] much. [illegible] leaves an [illegible] expected [illegible] morning [illegible] California and Dupont streets, at 10 o'clock.

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

### EUROPE.

### The French High Court of Justice—An Amnesty—A Greek Ministerial Crisis—The Spanish Crown.

PARIS, July 17.—It is reported that the meeting of the High Court of Justice has been indefinitely postponed, and that a general amnesty will be proclaimed to cover all cases before the Court, except those for conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

ATHENS, July 15, via PARIS, July 17.—There is a crisis in the Greek Cabinet in consequence of quarrels among the Ministers.

MADRID, July 16.—A proposal is under discussion here to confer for the period of three years, royal attributes on the Regent SERRANO. Gen. PRIM will go to Vichy.

## THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

### A Protest Against the Press—Meetings of the Council—Some of Those Who Voted Against Infallibility.

ROME, July 17.—In the Ecumenical Council, last week, a protest was read by the Presiding Father against the calumnies of the public Press, and was unanimously approved by the Bishops. The fourth public congregation will be held to-morrow. The sessions of the Council will not be suspended after the promulgation of the new dogma; but many of the Bishops will be permitted to return to their dioceses. The report is confirmed that Cardinals RAUSCHER, SCHWARTZENBURG and MATHIEU, and the Archbishops of Paris and Lyons, voted against infallibility. In all, twenty-five French Bishops voted against the dogma, and ten voted conditionally.

## FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

### A Carriage With Four Persons Struck by an Express Train—Three Killed and One Fatally Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Yesterday afternoon the express train which left Camden for Cape May at 4 o'clock, demolished a carriage containing two ladies and two gentlemen, at Woodbury Station. The parties driving attempted to cross the track ahead of the train. The carriage was crushed in the narrow space between the depot platform and the cars, and all the occupants were killed outright, except one of the ladies, whose legs were cut off, and whose life is despaired of. The names of the dead are GREGORY, husband wife and niece. They were from Ohio.

## PERILS OF THE SEA.

### Eight Seamen Picked Up from an Open Boat in the Atlantic in a Starving Condition.

BOSTON, July 17.—The Captain of the brig *William Mason*, which arrived at this port, today, from Surinam, reports that on June 30. lat. 38° N., lon. 55° 15', she picked up a boat containing eight men, in a starving condition, without food or water. As they could not speak English they could not give an account of themselves or where they belonged. They are supposed to be French seamen, and were all brought to this port.

## WASHINGTON.

### The War and Our Foreign Mail Service—Dispatches from Our Ministers Abroad—Intentions of the President—Probable Early Issue of a Proclamation of Neutrality—The President's Summer Vacation—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The effect of the French-Prussian war is seriously felt here in the interruption of the foreign mail service, performed with so much satisfaction by the German and French steamers. The German line was suspended yesterday, and the agent at New-York, Mr. SCHWAB, arrived in the city this morning to confer with Baron GEROLT and our Government to see if anything could be done by which the interruption of the service could be avoided. Congress having failed to respond to the suggestions of the President's Message, the vessels cannot be transferred to American ownership; and there is nothing that this Government can do to protect the property of either of the belligerents. The existence of contracts for the mail service confers no protection. Mr. WASHBURNE was yesterday instructed to inquire of the French Government whether it would consent, in view of these contracts with this Government, to accord the neutrality of the vessels. There is no doubt but that Prussia would promptly accord the same recognition to the French Transatlantic line; but it is very doubtful if France will consent, simply because her commerce is in no present danger from the Prussian Navy, while that of Germany will be almost wholly cut off. Messrs. FISH, BOUTWELL and CRESWELL have been severally consulted today, but they see no way by which these foreign mail steamers can derive any benefit from the fact of existing American contracts, except through the mutual arrangements of the belligerents. In the meantime it is altogether likely that several American steamers will be put afloat, and of course they will take the mails. This, however, does little toward mitigating the hardships of the situation. Congress had it in its power, but threw the chance away. An effort is making to induce the President to call an extra session, but it is not likely to succeed, unless the situation assumes a much graver aspect than now seems probable. The President is believed to be quite willing to allow Congress to shoulder the responsibility of non-action, and to permit the question involved to enter into the issues of the campaign, where members must settle the matter with their constituents.

WAR DISPATCHES FROM OUR MINISTERS.

Secretary FISH yesterday received a dispatch from the Secretary of the American Legation at Paris, Mr. WASHBURNE being absent, saying: "All hope for peace is gone. War is certain, and hostilities are reported as already commenced." Advices were also received at the State Department from Madrid and London, conveying little news, however, beyond that contained in the Press dispatches. Minister SICKLES telegraphs that the Spanish Army has been placed under marching orders, and that the fleet has been receiving orders under seal. The Cortes will convene on the 20th inst. Mr. ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister here, is absolutely silent about the course of his Government, and has not visited either the President or the State Department for several days.

INTENTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Prussian Legation have received numerous dispatches from their home Government within the past few days, the purport of which they have not made public. Baron GEROLT, however, says they have information of the sailing of several French fleets for unknown destinations; and they have no doubt hostilities have already commenced on the Rhine. The French Minister yesterday afternoon gave our Government formal notice of the declaration of war. The President has not yet decided whether he will issue a formal proclamation enjoining neutrality between the contending Powers, but has had the subject under consideration, and will undoubtedly do so should the manifestations of partisanship among our citizens of different nationalities assume such proportions as to render it advisable.

THE LATE CONGRESS.

There are less than forty members of Congress remaining in the city, and nearly all of these will leave within the next forty-eight hours. The chambers of the Senate and House are being dismantled, and the scenes which for eight months have been varied, interesting, exciting and stupid by turns, have vanished altogether. The proximity of nominating conventions and the concomitants of approaching campaigns have conspired to hurry members off with more than usual celerity.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The President and family go to Long Branch on Wednesday or Thursday of this week; and Messrs. FISH, BOUTWELL, and BELKNAP, of the Cabinet, will shortly depart for their homes. The President will make occasional visits to this city for business purposes, but the White House is not likely to be permanent head-quarters again until the last of September.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

In the list of appropriations printed in the TIMES of Saturday, there occurred a telegraphic error as to the amount appropriated for the Sioux of Dakota. This is the most powerful band of Indians in the Territories, and the appropriation for them was $1,688,600, instead of the small amount placed to their credit.

PERSONAL.

It has transpired that the charge made against Senator CONKLING, that he had grossly assailed the editor of the *Tribune* in his speech in Executive Session on the Collectorship, is wholly without foundation. He never alluded to Mr. GREELEY, and only briefly to his paper in that discussion.

The representatives in Washington of the leading papers of the country were the recipients, yesterday, of a handsome compliment at the hands of HENRY D. COOKE, Esq., of the well-known house of JAY COOKE & Co., in the shape of a steam-boat excursion down the Potomac to Glymont, where an elegant dinner was served. The occasion was one of complete enjoyment in all respects. There is probably no newspaper community in the country where professional rivalry is so great as in Washington, and where, at the same time, exists so great a degree of the fraternal feeling.

A PRESS EXCURSION.

At the invitation of Hon. HENRY D. COOKE, nearly all the Washington newspaper correspondents, together with gentlemen of the local Press and other invited guests, numbering in all 125 persons, yesterday enjoyed a river excursion and banquet. A band of music accompanied the party, and all expressed themselves delighted with the entertainment.

THE SPEECHES OF THE LAST SESSION.

The reports of the *Congressional Globe* show that the debates during the last session of Congress, especially in the Senate, occupy more space than heretofore for the same length of time.

## COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

### Synopsis of Report No. 10 of the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following synopsis of Monthly Report No. 10, now in press. This number contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of April last, and for the first ten months of the current fiscal year, compared with the corresponding periods of 1869. The values of the imports, domestic and foreign exports, are given in specie in the following tables:

| Periods. | Imports. | Domestic Exports. | Foreign Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month ended Ap'l 30, '70 | $48,447,484 | $38,312,979 | $2,312,228 |
| Month ended Ap'l 30, '69 | 52,363,122 | 32,558,564 | 2,990,257 |
| Ten months ended April 30, 1870 | 381,726,858 | 350,163.953 | 25,855,594 |
| Ten months ended April 30, 1869 | 355,898,940 | 261,067,480 | 18,914,715 |

The proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels was respectively:

TEN MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 1870.

|  | Imports. | Domestic Exports. | Foreign Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | $124,162,106 | $153,498,800 | $11,248,579 |
| Foreign vessels | 257,564,752 | 265,564,094 | 14,607,015 |

TEN MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 1869.

|  | Imports. | Domestic Exports. | Foreign Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | $128,094,627 | $111,017,251 | $11,793,588 |
| Foreign vessels | 227,804,263 | 227,395,461 | 7,121,127 |

It will be noticed that for the ten months ended April 30, 1870, the excess of imports over exports was $5,707,311, while for the corresponding period of 1869 it was $75,926,755.

The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States April 30, 1870. was $55,748,684, against $51,214,020 April 30, 1870.

The values of the principal articles imported during the ten months ended April 30, 1870, were: Free of duty—Gold and silver coin and bullion, $24,498,147. Dutiable—Barley, $4,648,005; all other breadstuffs, $3,569,158; coffee, $19,560,564; manufactures of cotton, $20,667,694; flax and manufactures of, $14,735,241; fruits, $6,127,773; hides and skins other than furs, $11,939,139; iron and manufactures of, $27,216,079; leather and leather goods, $8,008,954; silk and manufactures of, $20,571,716; brown sugar, $42,110,642; molasses, $9,766,569; tea, $10,829,235; tin and manufactures of, $7,648,477; wines, spirits and cordials, $6,103,108; wood and manufactures of, $6,830,665; wool and manufactures of, $37,023,591.

The values of the principal domestic commodities exported during the same period were: Wheat, $40,294,149; wheat flour, $18,029,872; all other breadstuffs, $3,019,501; raw cotton, $196,184,133; manufactures of cotton, $2,989,483; gold and silver coin and bullion, $33,776, 741; refined petroleum, $23,624,341; crude petroleum, $1,473,080; bacon and hams, $5,636,140; cheese, $7,493,677; lard, $5,199,125; leaf tobacco, $17,193,025; wood and manufactures of, $11,464,632.

The values of the principal foreign commodities exported were: Gold coin, $4,501,322; silver coin, $7,915,022; provisions and tallow, $1.790,059; tea, $1,054,168.

Vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which entered and cleared in the undermentioned periods:

TEN MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 1870.

|  | Entered. Number. | Entered. Tons. | Cleared. Number. | Cleared. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | 8,204 | 2,768,847 | 8,180 | 2,810,997 |
| Foreign vessels | 15,060 | 4,623,465 | 15,110 | 4,630,246 |
| Total | 23,264 | 7,392,312 | 23,290 | 7,441,243 |

TEN MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 1869.

|  | Entered. Number. | Entered. Tons. | Cleared. Number. | Cleared. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | 7,723 | 2,740,921 | 7,616 | 2,726,654 |
| Foreign vessels | 14,369 | 4,223,729 | 14,171 | 4,194,160 |
| Total | 22,092 | 6,964,650 | 21,787 | 5,920,814 |

In addition to the usual consular and commercial miscellany, this report contains several several tables showing the emigration into the United States during the quarter ending March 31, 1870, from the recapitulation of which we extract the following:

Total number of passengers arrived, 44,502; of which 31,502 were males and 13,000 females. Total number of emigrants, 38,400; of which 26,836 were males, and 11,654 females; 174 had professional callings, 2,881 mechanical trades, 1,030 trades other than mechanical, 16,714 miscellaneous occupations, 1,367 occupations not specified, and 16,324 (mainly women and children) without occupation. Their nationalities were as follows:

England, 7,274; Ireland, 4,872; Scotland, 1,319; Wales, 79; Great Britain, (chiefly from Ireland,) 2,961; Germany, 8,464; Prussia, 15; Austria, 402; Sweden, 470; Norway, 13; Denmark, 232; Holland, 157; Belgium, 25; Switzerland, 640; France, 720; Spain, 74; Italy, 992; Greece, 5; Turkey, 1; Russia, 137; Poland, 6; Hungary, 1; Corsica, 1; China, 1,732; Japan, 9: India, 2; East India Islands, 1; South Africa, 8; other parts of Africa, 3; Canada, 7,554; Prince Edward's Island, 4; British Columbia, 3; British North American Provinces, (not specified,) 102; Mexico, 4; Brazil, 5: South America. (not specified,) 102; Cuba, 1; West Indies, 48; Azores, 1; Australia, 2; country not stated, 1. The ages of the immigrants are given as follows:

Under 15 years, 6,668; 15 and under 40, 27,532; 40 and upward, 4,290. There were 60 deaths on the voyages, of which 41 were males and 19 females.

Total number of immigrants in the year ended March, 31, 1870, 387,413.

### Boating on the Monongahela—The Female "Oarsmen."

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—The female regatta took place yesterday afternoon, on the Monongahela River. The contestants were Miss LOTTIE MCALLICE and Miss MAGGIE LEW. The former won the race, (one mile,) in eighteen minutes and fifty-four seconds. There was much enthusiasm, but little money changed hands. Miss LEW says she will row again.

### The New Orleans Firemen—Departure from Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 17.—The New Orleans firemen left this city at 5:28 o'clock to-night for Cincinnati, via the Erie Railway. Yesterday there was a grand parade of the Elmira Fire Department in honor of their Southern guests, who, in uniform, headed the line. They were the recipients of many courtesies, and seemed highly pleased with their reception and treatment.

### Fire in New-Orleans—Death of an Old Merchant.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 17.—A. A. MAGINNIS' cotton-seed oil manufactory. Nos. 115 and 117 Magazine-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was $100,000, on which there is $55,000 insurance, in home companies. A. D. GRIEFF, an old merchant, died suddenly this morning.

### Death of a Prominent Citizen of Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.—GEORGE ASHMUN, formerly a distinguished politician, died in this city today. Mr. ASHMUN was born in Blandford on Christmas Day, 1804, graduated at Yale College in 1823, and became established in law in Springfield in 1828, where he was afterward associated with Hon. R. A. CHAPMAN, now Chief-Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. He was Speaker of the State House in 1841, and a member of Congress for the terms 1845 and 1851. He was also Chairman of the Chicago Convention that nominated LINCOLN for the Presidency.

### Events of an Evening in Cincinnati—Stabbing, Shooting, and Other Crimes.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—FRED. BUCKMAN, of Cumminsville, was stabbed seriously, last night, while attempting to eject OTTO DERR, and others, from a saloon. DERR was arrested....PAT. GLANCEY shot JAMES CASEY, yesterday, in a saloon, inflicting a serious wound. ....MORTIMER C. WEBB quarreled yesterday with PETER DILLON, with whom he was working at a shoe-maker's bench, and cut him in a terrible manner with a shoe-knife. WEBB escaped....GEORGE ROBINSON, who is charged with committing a murder at Paris, Ky., was arrested here to-day.

### Escape of Thieves at Williamsport, Penn.—Rewards for Recapture.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 17.—ARTHUR KAEGHN and JOHN PRESCOTT, arrested in Philadelphia a few weeks ago for robbing the house of Mayor HERDIC, of this city, escaped from jail between 1 and 3 o'clock this morning. They released two other prisoners. The Sheriff offers a reward of $100 for each of the thieves. Accomplices had furnished them tools from the outside.

### Commencement Exercises at Wesleyan University.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17.—The exercises of Commencement Week at Wesleyan University were inaugurated today, at Middletown, with the preaching of the Baccalaureate sermon by President CUMMINGS. The annual sermon before the Missionary Lyceum was preached this evening by Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, of Newark, N. J.

### A Series of Accidents in Rhode Island—Suicide Probable in One Case.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—At Blackstone Friday afternoon, ANNA GARRITZ, aged fourteen years, was drowned in the "Trench." The circumstances warrant a belief of suicide....Saturday morning JOHN DONNELLY, aged twelve years, was struck by a locomotive at Waterford, and had a leg broken and was thrown down an embankment....Saturday afternoon JOHN SEEHAN, aged eight years, was drowned while bathing at Woonsocket.

### Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BATH, N. Y., July 17.—Hon. ROBERT CAMPBELL died last evening. His funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon.

PATERSON, N. J., July 17.—JOHN DALY, aged twenty-eight years, was drowned in the Passaic River while bathing this morning. He leaves a wife and child.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 17.—A young man named WILLIAM SAWTELL was drowned while bathing in front of the United States Hotel this morning. His body has not been recovered.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Gen. THOS. L. PRICE died at his residence in Jefferson City, yesterday....About 350 more Chinese arrived here today, and left for Tennessee.

## TERRIBLY HOT.

### The Warmest Day of the Season—The Mercury at Blood Heat—A Long List of Casualties.

Yesterday was the warmest day of the season, thus far. The following were the indications of the thermometer, in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at Mr. WM. P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

|  | Degrees. |  | Degrees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 A. M. | 85 | 4 P. M. | 94 |
| 8 A. M. | 87 | 6 P. M. | 90 |
| 10 A. M. | 93 | 9 P. M. | 88 |
| Noon | 95½ | Midnight | 85 |
| 2 P. M. (Blood heat) | 98 |  |  |

The intense heat caused great suffering, and resulted in a long list of deaths and casualties. The warm weather that had been endured during the three preceding days in no way prepared the citizens for the terrible degree of heat that they were forced to meet as best they might. The thermometer was reported at one point up town, to be at 102° a few minutes after noon, but the register was evidently incorrect. These instruments that were hanging up down town were sensibly affected for a few minutes by a slight, though sudden and sharp, shower, which fell at 2½ o'clock without any previous indications. The shower fell down town, but the rainclouds hardly made their presence manifest above Canal street, though at 6 o'clock a few drops fell with aggravating want of numbers.

The heat experienced was the signal for a rush into the country by all who could afford the necessary time or money. The ferry-boats to Hoboken and Jersey City were crowded all day by beer-loving Germans and their families, who thronged the beer-gardens and quaffed the beverage so dear to the sons of the Fatherland, while they discussed the news from Europe. The Coney Island boat was crammed with people at every trip. Bathing was also indulged in to a great extent. The ferries to Staten Island, and the excursion steamers up the river and to other suburban retreats, were made to profit by the heat.

In the City, those who were compelled to remain suffered to a great extent. Children gasped for air in the darkened rooms, while adults indulged in ice and fans, and neglected their dress. The car-horses and their no less unfortunate drivers were also made to endure unusual fatigue and suffering. The cars proceeded at irregular speed, and the horses, as is usual in such weather, received the attention of relays of stable-men, who gave the animals douche baths in the head in order that they might go through the work required of them. Pedestrians were seldom to be seen, travel being almost entirely confined to the car routes.

During the evening the heat continued oppressive, despite the disappearance of the sun. There were scarcely any breezes to lighten the sufferings of those who had braved the terrors of the day, and the inmates of tenements found their habitations a living hell, so fetid and close was the atmosphere in their cramped and ill-ventilated rooms. The churches were not well attended, and the occupants of the pulpits found their congregations somnolent and inattentive.

The extreme heat caused a large number of sudden deaths, and cases of sun-stroke and exhaustion. The following cases are reported:

EDWARD MADISON, colored, aged forty, a cook on board the ship *Margaret*, at Pier No. 14 East River, died suddenly yesterday.

WM. BRENNER, aged ten weeks, died suddenly at No. 436 East Eleventh-street.

JAMES DAVIDSON, aged thirty-five, and a native of Ireland, died suddenly at No. 423 Greenwich-street.

JULIA GAMAN, aged twelve weeks, died suddenly in a shanty near Fortieth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The infant child of Mrs. MARY WALSH died suddenly at No. 107 Bayard-street.

BETSY VOORHEES, colored, aged sixty-eight, died suddenly at No. 6 Jersey-street.

MARY GROGAN, a widow, aged forty, died suddenly at No. 415 East Eighteenth-street. She leaves four young children. CATHERINE CANAL, aged thirty-six, was found in the dead woman's room, grossly intoxicated, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHANNA COSTELLO, aged thirty-eight, died suddenly at No. 66 Cherry-street. Cause, intemperance and the heat.

JAMES SULLIVAN, aged eighteen, of No. 29 Baxter-street, was found in an insensible condition, yesterday, in Hester-street, caused by the heat and liquor. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

EDWARD MCNEIL, aged fifty-seven, a sailor, lodging in the Second Ward Police Station, was overcome by the heat and removed to Bellevue Hospital by order of a surgeon.

ADOLPH HOFFMAN, aged forty-five, a German, residing at No. 164 Attorney-street, was prostrated by the heat in Avenue B, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL WALSH, aged seventeen, of No. 459 West Forty-second-street, was seized with sudden illness near his residence and taken home by the Police after receiving medical attention.

JOHN BURNES, aged forty-one, of No. 61 Park-place, was slightly overcome by the heat at the corner of Amity-street and Sixth-avenue.

PATRICK LOGAN, aged eighteen, of No. 8 Union-court, was taken to the Mercer-street Station-house in convulsions, caused by fatigue and excessive drinking. Dr. FRELIGH attended the patient, and had him sent home.

An unknown man was found insensible in Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, who was overcome by the heat. He died in five minutes after, and the body was sent to the Morgue.

MOSES KOHLER, aged fifteen, of No. 194 Stanton-street, was seized with cramps while bathing in the East River, near Sixth-street, and was nearly drowned. He was rescued and restored by FERDINAND BOEHM, of No. 140 Stanton-street.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, a Scotch emigrant, aged thirty-five, died yesterday at No. 8 West-street. The body was sent to the Morgue.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, thirty years of age, residing at No. 37 Front-street, Brooklyn, died last night at that place from the effects of the heat.

Officer WALSH, of the Seventh Ward, shot a mad dog at No. 131 Division-street.

Officer SHAVEN, of the First Ward, shot a mad dog in Beaver-street.

BRIDGET MCCAULEY, of Dugan-street, Philadelphia, was, yesterday, found prostrated with the heat in a park in Jersey City. She was conveyed in a senseless condition to the Police Station, where a physician attended her. She is now pronounced out of danger. A boy named EUGENE VOLMER was overcome by the heat, yesterday, in Hoboken, but his case is not considered dangerous.

MARY RAY, aged twenty-one, died suddenly at No. 23 Grand-street, last night.

JOHN GRAHAM was found dead at No. 534 West Forty-third-street.

ALBERT JONES, aged twenty-five, went insane on the steam-boat *Sea Bird*, on her trip from Red Bank.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures:

| Barometer. | Inches. |
|---|---|
| Mean | 30.004 |
| Maximum at 9 A. M. July 10 | 30.182 |
| Minimum at 4 P. M. July 16 | 29.848 |
| Range | 334 |
| **Thermometer.** | **Degrees.** |
| Mean | 84.8 |
| Maximum at 4 P. M. July 12 | 88.2 |
| Minimum at 5 A. M. July 10 | 67.2 |
| Range | 21 |

REMARKS.—July 12, rain from 1¾ A. M. to 3 A. M.; amount of water, .04 inch. July 12, rain from 9¾ P. M. to 9 P. M.; amount of water, .18 inch. July 16, rain from 4¾ P. M. to 6 P. M.; amount of water, .06 inch. Total amount of water for week, .28 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,090 miles.

### Intensely Hot Weather in Philadelphia, Boston and Other Points.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Today has been the hottest of the season in Philadelphia. The mercury has been as high as ever known here, ranging from 102° to 105° in the shade, according to locality.

BOSTON, July 17.—The mercury here, today, ranged from 93° to 98° in the shade.

### Weather Report, July 17—Midnight.

Plaister Cove—Cloudy, showers this P. M.: thermometer, 60°.

St. John's—Cloudy and foggy.

Portland—Clear; thermometer, 76°.

Boston—Clear, no rain today; thermometer, 80°.

New-York—Clear, light south-west wind; thermometer, 82°.

Philadelphia—Clear; light shower 5 P. M.

Baltimore—Clear; thermometer, 87°.

Richmond—Clear; very hot.

Wilmington, N. C.—Clear and pleasant.

Augusta—Clear; thermometer, 90°.

Buffalo—Raining hard; severe lightning.

Pittsburg—Clear; heavy storm at 7 P. M.

Chicago—Cloudy; very warm; appearance of storm from eastward.

Cleveland, Ohio—Clear; cool; heavy shower at 4 P. M.

New-Orleans—Cloudy; very heavy rain early in the day; thermometer, 78.

Key West—Clear, and very sultry.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Fifteen cases of sunstroke were reported today, five of which were fatal. The mercury, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., stood at 95°.

### Four People in the Water—A Narrow Escape from Drowning.

An Irishman residing in Staten Island yesterday took his three children and went to Bergen Point to spend the day. While at Bergen he got intoxicated, and at 4 o'clock P. M. started to return. After putting the children in the boat, he jumped on the gunwale and upset the boat, precipitating all of the children, as well as himself, into the water, which was fifteen feet deep at that point. Two of the children (boys) were at once rescued, but the third (a little girl) sunk, and it was thought was wedged in among the timbers of the dock, for she did not come to the surface. Two boarders at an adjacent hotel dived for her, and one of them, after a third effort, succeeded in finding her and bringing her up. After administering stimulants, and rolling her upon the bank, she recovered consciousness, and said she was hurt. Fears are entertained that she will not recover. She was under water nearly ten minutes.

### Has There Been a Murder?

At 3¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon a sailboat was capsized in the Bay, and the Staten Island ferry-boat *Middleton*, being on her way down, stopped to take up two men who were astride of the boat. When on the steamer the men gave the names of WM. BUTLER, of No. 131 Charlton-street, and GEORGE GLENVILLE, of Greenwich-street, near Hubert. GLENVILLE says the boat was upset during a quarrel with a man named JOHN WILLIAMS, of King-street, but BUTLER denies that there was any other person on board, or that he quarreled with any one. BUTLER was arrested by Sergt. HAGGERTY, who was on the ferry-boat at the time.

### A Man Seriously, Perhaps Fatally, Hurt on an Excursion.

Yesterday the steamer *Magenta* made an excursion trip to Rockaway and back. When near Rockaway a man named CLARK lay sleeping on a bench in front of the ladies' cabin. ABRAM PARSONS, a Government official at Newark, who resides at No. 211 Walnut-street, went up to him, and taking him by the shoulders, struck his head with such force against the bench on which he was reclining that the blood ran out of his ears. Although the case has been reported at the Police Head-quarters, PARSONS had not been arrested at 9½ o'clock last night.

### Execution of Greek Bandits—Guillotining of Five in Athens.

The last number of the official correspondence on the Athenian massacre submitted to the British Parliament contains the following report, addressed to Mr. ERSKINE by Mr. WATSON, Secretary of the British Legation at Athens, upon the execution, on the morning of the 20th of June, of five of the brigands belonging to the Arvaniti band, who were condemned to death on the 22d of May: "I attended the execution of five of the condemned brigands of TAKOS' band, which was carried out between 6½ and 7 o'clock this morning, in the space called the Polygon, at the upper end of the Champ de Mars. From daybreak people were walking thither, and when I arrived there with Count DELLA MINERVA, at 5 o'clock, the hill immediately above was crowded to the top. A hollow square was formed around the guillotine, and was lined by three companies of infantry, one of artillerymen, and a troop of cavalry, the whole under the Commandant de Place. The Procureur du Roi, the Italian Minister and myself, some officers of the Royal Oak and Jaseur, the King's chaplain, and some of the jury who had found the prisoners guilty, were admitted within the square. The crowd was quiet and perfectly orderly till 6½, when a general shout from those on the hill announced the coming of the prisoners. They came each separately in a carriage, each with two soldiers, preceded by the two executioners in another carriage, and escorted by a troop of cavalry. As soon as the executioners had seen that the guillotine was in order the first carriage came into the square, and the brigand COSTA was made to alight, when his sentence was read over to him, and he was handed over to be put to death. As his legs were being bound he requested that he might not be put to pain; and as he was being tied to the guillotine, he turned to the crowd on the right, and begged them to forgive him as he hoped to be forgiven of God. As he was tilted forward he was answered by a yell of execration, and in two seconds more the knife had fallen and his head had rolled into the basket. Next came ALEXIS, the brigand accused of having murdered Mr. HERBERT. I watched his demeanor narrowly, and though he did not exhibit the scornfulness which made him so remarkable at the trial, he showed to the last that he possessed the utmost courage. Like COSTA, he turned to the bystanders and asked them to forgive him, as they hoped for salvation. They were awed by the sight they had seen, and not a voice replied to ALEXIS; yet his bright eye never once quailed, not even at the sight of his companion's headless trunk. The next two brigands executed—with one of whom came their confessor—had been taken before the excursion to Marathon. The first of these uttered a piteous cry of horror at the sight below as his head was being fitted to the block; he said nothing to the crowd. The second had to be lifted out of the carriage by the executioners, and as his miserable emaciated form was stretched at full length he uttered a cry for forgiveness. The last of those who suffered was PHOTI; he, too, had to be lifted out of the carriage and held by the two men while his sentence was being read over. He seemed to be suffering great pain, and repeatedly begged of the executioners to be careful to avoid hurting his leg. He was at length adjusted and turned with his face to the ground, and had scarcely uttered a moan when the string was pulled, and the fatal knife fell for the fifth and last time."

### Two Young Ladies Killed by Lightning.

The Charleston *News* of Tuesday last says: "From a private letter to a gentleman in this city, we learn that on yesterday week, while Miss MURRAY, daughter of JOSEPH W. MURRAY, and Miss HILL, daughter of DANIEL HILL, both of St. John's Berkeley, were returning from church with Mr. MURRAY, they took shelter under a tree to avoid a wetting from a shower. While there the lightning struck the tree and instantly killed the two young ladies. Mr. MURRAY, who was standing near by, was uninjured."

## EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

### FRANCE.

### Attitude of the Government Toward Rome—The Abdication of Isabella—American Ladies Abroad—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, July 2, 1870.

Whatever dissatisfaction may be felt at the internal policy of the Government, its firm conduct in regard to Rome is winning for it general approbation. In a recent letter I called your attention to a "first warning" administered to the Vatican through the medium of the Nuncio, Monsignor CHIGI, and now we have a second one, addressed to the same quarter, in the form of a dispatch from M. OLLIVIER to the French Ambassador at Rome. The terms of this document you will find in the journals. It settles the point so frequently disputed regarding the French Government's having made strong remonstrances against the introduction of the infallibility dogma in the Council, and concludes in these significant terms:

> "The sovereign Pontiff did not think it necessary to listen to our advice or to welcome our observations. We no longer press the matter and we return to our attitude of abstention and watchfulness. Henceforth you will not invite nor accept any conversation either with the Pope or with Cardinal ANTONELLI in the affairs of the Council. You will confine yourself to keeping yourself *au courant* of facts, of the sentiments which have prepared them, of the impressions by which they have been followed. Tell our French Bishops that our abstention is not indifference; it is dictated by respect, but more especially by confidence in them. Their defeat would be bitter indeed, if by its intervention the civil power had not prevented it, and their victory will have its full value if they owe it merely to their own efforts and the force of truth."

This document, which only makes its appearance now, is dated the 12th of May. Its publication, just at this time, is no doubt intended to paralyze the efforts of the authors and partisans of the *schema* to intimidate its opponents into submission. I have grounds for believing that it is the firm intention of the Emperor and his advisers to resist from the outset all pretensions to interference with the rights of the Gallican Church, or with the civil rights of individuals, which may be based on the establishment of the infallibility dogma. The tone of the Government toward the Holy See will thenceforward leave no room for complaint on the part of those who think that France has consulted less her own dignity and the true interests of religion than those of the dynasty, in her manner of dealing with the foolish old man who occupies the Papal chair. Convinced by the events of the last twelve months that he can no longer rule through the influence of the clergy, NAPOLEON will be but too glad to find a pretext for putting an end to a state of things which constitutes a present source of embarrassment and weakness to him. Let but the Jesuit element in the Council carry through the infallibility scheme, and there will be no rashness in predicting that before twelve months have expired, the French army of occupation will be on its way back from Rome.

THE ABDICATION OF ISABELLA.

The proclamation of ISABELLA to the Spanish nation announcing her abdication has excited but little attention here. And yet it is a document which may well call for observation. If not written by the Queen herself, it is evidently penned by some one who has a keen appreciation of the difficulties and troubles to which she has been exposed from her childhood and a deep sense of her wrongs. Whatever may have been the faults of this unfortunate woman, it can with truth be affirmed that they sprung rather from her confiding and generous disposition than from evil instincts. When we take into account the evil influences by which the ambitious men who seized the reins of power took care to surround her, the wonder is that she should have left behind her in the country from which she has been expelled so many who are ready to attest the goodness of her heart, and who believe that she was more sinned against than sinning. Several months' residence in Spain last year, and a close observation of the men who have risen to power by the ruin of their benefactress, have convinced me that this impression is well founded. The proclamation to which I refer still further confirms it. It is evidently written from the heart, and pleads eloquently the defense of the mother in advocating the cause of the son. Ardent Republican as I am, I cannot wish success to it, but I can at all events express the conviction that it would be better for Spain to accept a constitutional monarch in the heir of the fallen dynasty than to trust its fortunes to the guidance of the crafty and ambitious soldier who is playing fast and loose with the various political parties, in order to prevent the choice of a King, and ultimately afford him an opportunity of seizing upon the throne himself.

DINNER TO M. PARADOL AT GEN. READ'S.

I find in the *Correspondance Liberale* an article which forms a worthy counterpart to the attack which recently appeared in the columns of the *Liberté* on American ladies. The publication in question I need scarcely add is one of the organs of the Irreconcilables:

> "At the dinner offered by M. READ, Consul-General of the United States, to M. PREVOST PARADOL," it says, "the American journalists present in Paris, either as correspondents or as visitors, welcomed in the warmest manner the young *doctrinaire*, and guaranteed to him a splendid reception in America. Here are facts to disenchant France in regard to the American Republic, or, at least, to inspire it with serious doubts as to the democratic value of its citizens. The American colony in Paris furnishes to the Tuileries its most eager guests and it was with a 'citizinesse' of the United States that the Prince Imperial danced his first cotillon. Now we have the American publicists fêteing one of the men who have offered to the public conscience the saddest spectacle that has shocked it for a long period. It is time for the French Democratic Press to make prudent reserves in regard to America, and not to abandon itself too naively to an ideal admiration to which the realities offer but too many contradictions."

Is it surprising that the Empire has found legislative assemblies ready to adopt measures of repression against writers who are so little scrupulous as this? The dinner given by Gen. READ was a private affair, and the American journalists invited were simply his guests, and their political sentiments were not, and could not be in any compromised by meeting M. PREVOST PARADOL at his hospitable board. There were no speeches, and the health of the new Minister was not even proposed. So much for the facts relating to the dinner. As a question of principle, you will agree with me in saying that had the Americans present at it guaranteed M. PREVOST PARADOL a warm reception in their country they, would have been perfectly justified in doing so. He has rendered services enough to the cause of liberty by his pen to entitle him to their respect, and his persistent desire to be appointed to the diplomatic post in Washington in preference to any other is a compliment which we cannot but appreciate. As to M. PARADOL'S defection from a certain political organization, it is a matter with which we have nothing to do. All that we know is that instead of his going over to the Empire, the Empire has gone over to him. This is the rationale of the whole affair, and we are only sorry that the organs of the advanced party here are too blinded by their prejudices to see facts as they are, or to make allowance for writers of other nationalities who cannot view things through the same heated and distorted medium.

### ITALY.

### Commotion in Clerical Circles in Rome—Cardinal Guidi's Discourse in the Council—Italian Industry—The New Route to India and China—A New Monument for Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, June 27, 1870.

The most noteworthy fact reported from Rome is the commotion in clerical circles caused by the discourse of Cardinal GUIDI, in the Council, in opposition to the infallibility scheme. Among the opposition at least two members of the Sacred College are now numbered—the Prince SCHWARTZINBURG, Cardinal Archbishop of Prague, and this Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna. It is reported that the minority is reduced by the defection of the weaker members, but it is powerful on account of the distinguished talents and eminent grade of most of those of whom it is made up. They are for the most part prelates too sincere and earnest in their convictions, and high in social influence, to be cajoled or frightened from the positions they have taken. Both coaxing and bullying are used with effect in the Council, when the object of attack gives proof of a lack of courage for resistance.

THE POPE AND CARDINAL GUIDI.

It is said that the Pope sent for Cardinal GUIDI as soon as he heard of the declarations he had made. The Cardinal took his own time for obeying the summons and receiving the reproof which he knew awaited him, and did not go to the Vatican until evening. It is stated that the Holy Father allowed his anger to get the mastery of his self-control, and let slip some threatening words not suited to draw the minority any nearer to a compliance with purposes, as every one knows, already most obstinately determined upon. We are, however, repeatedly assured that the form of the *schema* will be so modified as to strike less bluntly, when it is voted, against the common sense of the Catholic Society of the world. Cardinal GUIDI owes his elevation to the rank of a Prince of the Church, not to wealth or family influence, but to the force of his own talents and character. He is a member of the Order of St. Dominic, and first distinguished himself by his learned acquisitions while a Professor in the College of the Sapienza, or University of Rome. He was afterward selected to go to Vienna to oppose the German rationalists, and his Cardinal's hat was the reward of such services.

ITALIAN INDUSTRY.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Italian Government has set on foot a project for a Commission of Inquiry into the present condition of every kind of Italian industry; and the address to the King, demanding the royal sanction, now published, sets forth in detail the scope and purpose of the investigation. There is no question so important or so intimately connected with every interest of the Kingdom of Italy, as that of labor. Indeed, nearly every other question is in some way dependent upon, or bound up in that of augmenting the wealth of the country. The Count DE CAVOUR passed time enough in England to be inoculated with the poison of English views of free trade—doctrines profitable enough to the country in which they originated, but calculated to damage the interests of communities not yet prepared to apply them. The consequence of the so-called liberal policy of the Piedmontese statesman was the establishment of treaties which give great advantage in the Italian market to the manufacturers of foreign countries to the injury of native industries. Nearly every cotton shirt worn in Italy is made of thread spun and woven in France, England, Belgium or Switzerland. But more than this; the greater part of the silk fibre, of which the north of Italy produces so much, goes out of the country in a crude state to be converted into tissues by the skill and labor of other populations, and brought back here for a market, with all the profits of foreign capitalists added to the price. Here, as in America, the foreign article, whatever it may be, is generally more eagerly sought for than the native. Tariffs have a value, at least, to protect people—and especially thoughtless women—from their own follies. It seems probable that the commercial treaties which are before long to expire by their own limitations, will be renewed by this Government on terms more favorable to industry here, and in the sense of protection.

THE NEW ROUTE TO INDIA AND CHINA.

The new route to India and China by the way of Brindisi, for the European mails, promises to take the wind out of the French sails. It is proved that the road across Italy is a shorter cut than that by France. Not that the distance is so much less, but the abridgement of more than a third of the sea passage by giving up Marseilles and taking the new landing-place of Brindisi, produces an economy of about forty hours in the transit between Alexandria and the north of Europe. The near completion of the Italian railway system is an assurance of the permanent establishment of the traffic over the highway. The advantages in prospect, springing from revived commercial activity, are not inconsiderable, and Italy holds up her head with pride because she is in the future to share largely in the movements by sea and land, formerly, in great part, monopolized by France. Germany, England, Switzerland, and even Austria, are pricking Italy into activity, and various interests of each will be promoted by projects now in course of prosecution. It seems highly probable that in the next ten years the Alps will be bored through in two or three places, reducing immensely the actual friction of time, horseflesh and human patience.

A MONUMENT TO PRINCE DEMIDOFF.

Among the new monuments projected or in progress for the embellishment of Florence is one to the late Prince DEMIDOFF, to be placed in the square which is to bear his name, to be laid out on the line of the new quay now in progress on the Boboli side of the Arno. It is near the gate of St. Nicholas, where an institution of charity stands founded many years ago with many others by DEMIDOFF. This Russian name has for thirty or forty years been intimately associated with Florence, for the almost regal villa of San Donato, near the city, is known to all who have well examined the collections of art which make this locality so attractive. It may not be generally known that DEMIDOFF'S title of Prince is not Russian, but was derived from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, as a reward for benefits conferred upon this community; principally for improvements in agriculture and the breeding of cattle. An effort has been made by the heir to have this title confirmed by the Russian Government, but without success. The DEMIDOFFS are of serf origin. The prestige of the name is due to great wealth, a marriage with the BONAPARTES, munificent expenditure for the promotion of art, and the title obtained here. But the Demidoff villa is no longer one of the lions of Florence.

ANGELICO.

### Cold-Blooded Murder of a Husband and Wife in Tennessee.

*From the Nashville Republican Banner, July 14.*

A bloody murder was perpetrated in Jackson County a day or two since. While JAMES LINTS and wife were going to their work in a field, a short distance from their house, some unknown party or parties stole upon them and, without warning, shot them down. LINTS was instantly killed. His wife was mortally wounded. She was alive, however, at last accounts. A man called "Little JOHN BOLES" is suspected of being the murderer. Parties from Gainsboro have gone in search of him, and it is hoped will secure his arrest.

**To Capitalists at Watering-Places.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I desire to call the attention of parties who contemplate leaving the City during July to the opportunity afforded to examine the extensive improvements on Grand Park.

SPECIAL TRAINS will leave City depot at 2½ P. M. on THURSDAY, 21st, and SATURDAY, 28th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at the Park, and arrangements will be made to facilitate the transportation of parties who may desire to attend the sale of the great central subdivision on the 28th inst. from the various watering-places, and they will be regarded as my guests while at the Park.

ANDREW WILSON, Jr., No. 317 Broadway.

**Going to Boston.**

DR. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., who treats with special prescriptions, Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Heads, and all Diseases of the Scalp, which destroy the Hair, and who permanently cures Moles and Wens; also, Pimples on the Face, unnatural Redness of the Nose, Moth Patches and Freckles, will close his New-York office SATURDAY, July 30, and open his Boston office, corner Tremont and Winter sts., for a few weeks, at an early date. Those wishing to consult the Doctor should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

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**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot** for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

**A Seasonable Family Remedy.**—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and all affections of the bowels incident to childhood at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is readily taken by children. While it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Sold by all druggists.

**Never Failing Safety and Success.**—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

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**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

## MARRIED.

ADDOMS—MITCHELL.—On Saturday, July 16, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. John A. Paddock, D. D., WILLIAM H. ADDOMS to IDA M., daughter of Charles L. Mitchell, Esq.

## DIED.

BURDETT.—At Milton, N. Y., on Sunday, July 17, WILLIAM TITUS, infant son of Jacob and Henrietta L. Burdett, and grandson of the late T. D. Lander, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Orange-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COCHRAN.—At Mendham, N. J., July 16, ROBERT CARTER COCHRAN, only child of Rev. L. W. and Annie Cochran, aged 5 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, Robert Carter, No. 8 East 20th-st., Tuesday, July 19, at 10 A. M.

CHETWOOD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday morning, July 16, after a short illness, FRANCIS B., only child of Robert E. and Kate A. Chetwood, aged 16 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 18, from St. John's Church, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—At his residence, East 120th-st., Harlem, on Friday, 15th inst., FRANCIS DAVIS, aged 58 years, 3 days.

Funeral services from Grace Chapel, 116th-st., at 2 P. M., Tuesday, 19th inst. Friends of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

JONES.—On Friday, July 15, at Florida, N. Y., in her 22d year, Miss KATIE M., only daughter of Edward A. Jones.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 132 South 9th-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 4½ P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

JONES.—At Harlem, on Saturday evening, July 16, ELMER MORGAN, youngest son of Lyman N. and Rosenia N. Jones, aged 9 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 322 East 121st-st., on Monday, July 18, at 5 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHOFIELD.—At Walden, N. Y., suddenly, on Sunday, July 17, at 3¾ A. M., AUGUSTUS F. SCHOFIELD, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, at 2 P. M., and at the Reformed Church, Walden, at 2½ P. M., on Wednesday, July 20. Trains leave foot Chambers-st. at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

STURGES.—On Sunday, July 17, of paralysis, THOMAS T. STURGES, late of the firm of Sturges & Co. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SUTHERLAND.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, July 16, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Robert and Lucy Sutherland, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her parents, DeKalb-av., above Yates-av., on Monday at 2 P. M.

STILLMAN.—At Morrisania, July 16, 1870, SUSANNAH FRANCES, infant daughter of Edward W. and the late Mary E. Kasmire Stillman, aged 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, 4th-st., Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. At the same time the bodies of Mary E. Kasmire Stillman, Jane Eliza Stillman, and Mary Kasmire, will be removed from the receiving vault and interred in family plot at Woodlawn.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. D. M. Armstrong, the Consul of the United States at Rome, Italy, of the death, on the 21st of June, 1870, at Rome, of Mrs. VIRGINIA JENKINS, of Syracuse, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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## RECENT SOLAR RESEARCHES.

Since the great eclipse of August, 1868, our knowledge respecting the constitution of the sun has been steadily progressing. One discovery after another has been made, and there really seems to be no reason for believing that we have as yet nearly reached the limits of the knowledge which spectroscopic analysis is capable of supplying. Indeed the invention of a new form of spectroscope—the ingenious automatic spectroscope of Mr. BROWNING—promises soon to be rewarded by a series of discoveries as important as any which have heretofore been made. We propose briefly to indicate the present position of our knowledge respecting the great central luminary of our system.

The spectroscopic observation of the eclipse of August, 1868, had shown that the strange prominences seen during total eclipses of the sun are vast masses of luminous vapor, hydrogen flames, we may call them, considering how largely hydrogen enters into their constitution. Only we must remember that it is hydrogen glowing from intensity of heat simply, and not burning hydrogen, that constitutes these prominences. Now it had long been recognized that the colored prominences spring from an envelope of a similar nature surrounding the whole surface of the sun. Father SECCHI, of the Collegio Romano, in a lecture given to the pupils of the Ecole Ste. Géneviève, had thus in 1867 described this envelope (whose existence he was the first to recognize): "The observation of eclipses furnishes indisputable evidence that the sun is really surrounded by a layer of red matter, of which we commonly see no more than the most elevated points. One of the first and most interesting results of the eclipse observations was Mr. LOCKYER'S confirmation of the justice of this opinion. He and JANNSEN had independently shown that the existence of prominences can be recognized when the sun is not eclipsed; and the same method supplied clear evidence of the existence of this red envelope, to which Mr. LOCKYER gave the name of the *Chromosphere*. Remembering who first indicated its existence as "indisputable," we may conveniently call it SECCHI'S Chromosphere.

Both the chromosphere and the prominences consist of glowing vapor. But there is a difference in their constitution. In the prominences there are usually but very few constituent vapors. Hydrogen is there and another vapor, whose nature is as yet undetermined, while occasionally there are the vapors of other elements. But in the chromosphere there are commonly several elements, and sometimes there are many. Here, then, we have above the photosphere of the sun a vaporous envelope, obviously of a complicated structure, and perhaps far more complicated than it has yet been proved to be. For it must be remembered that the lowest layers of this envelope might be composed of the vapors of numerous elements, and yet no record of their existence be recognized. A depth of ten miles would correspond to so small a proportion of the sun's diameter (about the 85,000th part) as to be wholly unrecognizable by any telescopic power men can hope to obtain. If any of our readers are telescopists, they will know what force lies in the remark that such a distance would subtend about the 44th part of a second of arc, so that no less than twenty-six such distances could be placed between the components of that well-known test-object, the double companion of the star Gamma Andromedæ.

Next below this colored envelope there is the mottled photosphere, either a white-hot surface with relatively dark pores all over it; or, according to other and better authorities, a surface of white-hot spots spread over a relatively dark background. Here we are describing merely its appearance; what the constitution of this surface may in reality be remains yet to be determined. Beneath the photosphere there are vast depths of vapor, for when the photosphere is broken through where spots are formed, the spectroscope tells us that the relatively dark regions thus disclosed are filled with the vapors of various elements. We know that the dark lines which cross the rainbow-tinted solar spectrum are caused by the light-absorbing action of the vapors which surround the sun, and these lines are seen more distinctly in the spectrum of a sun-spot than in that of the photosphere.

Now it is worthy of notice that all that has thus far been discovered tends to confirm the theory put forward nearly a century ago by Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL. That thoughtful observer recognized in the solar photosphere a widely-extended layer of luminous clouds, while he regarded the light of the penumbræ of sun-spots as coming from a lower cloud-layer. He conceived that up-rushes of vapor, thrusting aside both layers, caused the appearance of a solar spot. We have heard a great deal lately of the English and continental theories of the solar constitution; but the evidence we have recently obtained goes far to show that, after all, Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL, without the aid of spectroscope or polariscope, formed a juster view of the solar constitution than any which has been recently propounded. He was doubtless mistaken in the view (which he put forward as a mere hypothesis) that the real surface of the sun may may be not very intensely heated. We have every reason to believe that the whole mass of the sun is raised to an inconceivable degree of heat. But for the rest, there seems far more reason to believe in Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL'S cloud-layer theory than in any other which has been put forward in recent times.

Let us consider some of the consequences of such a constitution. Imagine the ascent of vapors of many elements from the fluid surface of the solar oceans. This mixed atmosphere is in reality aglow with the intensest heat and light, so that if we could examine its spectrum separately, we should see the bright lines of the various vaporous elements which constitute it. But intensely hot as it is, it must yet be less hot than the surface from which it has risen, because the formation of vapor is a process in which heat is used up. And therefore by a well-known law the spectrum of the light from the white hot surface shining through the atmosphere will be a rainbow-tinted streak, crossed by the dark lines corresponding to the various elements composing that atmosphere. But as the lighter vapors in this mixed atmosphere ascend, they reach a region of less pressure, and a region where they can part more freely with their heat. Thus, precisely as the cumulous clouds form in our own atmosphere, so would a layer of clouds be formed somewhat low down in the solar atmosphere. But from the upper surface of this layer the vapors of the elements composing the clouds would rise, again to condense at a higher level, much as the light cirrus clouds in our own atmosphere form at a great height above the layer of cumulous clouds. The great difference between this process and what takes place in our own atmosphere would consist in the fact that whereas the only kind of cloud which can form in our air is a water-cloud, there can be formed in the solar atmosphere clouds of iron, copper, zinc and other such elements, each element having its own distinct range, so to speak, within the limits of the solar atmosphere. Now with such processes as these going on, we can conceive how rushes of heated gas might from time to time thrust aside the cloud-layers; and how where this happened we should occasionally recognize the bright lines corresponding to the more intensely heated gas, as well as the dark lines corresponding to the deep vapor-masses laid bare by the removal of the photosphere. And precisely in this way do the observations recently made by Mr. LOCKYER seem alone to be explicable. He sees the glowing vapors above the photosphere stirred from time to time as by fierce tempests, nay, he is enabled to measure (very roughly, of course,) the velocity with which these solar winds urge their way through the chromosphere itself, in the neighborhood of the spots. The progress of these hurricanes is often indicated by the appearance of bright lines in the spectrum where usually dark lines are seen.

Truly KIRCHHOFF'S discovery of the significance of the spectral lines is bearing wonderful fruit! Who would have thought that researches carried on with a few triangular prisms of glass on the light from such a substance as sodium, the basis of our common-place soda, would lead to the result that solar tornadoes could be watched as readily with the spectroscope, as in GALILEO'S time the sun-spots themselves could be traced across the sun's disc with the telescope.

## Gen. Lee as a Member of Gen. Scott's Staff—Reply to Harper's Weekly.

*From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

Some weeks since, *Harper's Weekly* having published a false and malicious charge against Virginia's noble son—that he remained in Gen. SCOTT'S service, as a member of his staff, until the last moment before joining the "lost cause," in order to obtain full knowledge of that officer's plans of future operations—Major SIDNEY HERBERT, editor of the Troy *Messenger & Advertiser*, felt called upon, in view of his official knowledge of the facts of the case, he being at the commencement of the war a staff officer at Washington, to refute the false charge and defend the honor of Gen. LEE. That he was right in his statements, and that his good intentions have been appreciated by Gen. LEE, is clearly shown by the following very modest letter which Major HERBERT has just received from the gallant old hero, and which he kindly permits us to give to the public through the columns of the *Enquirer*:

LEXINGTON, Va., June 29, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I am much obliged to you for the kind sentiments expressed toward me in your reply from the *Messenger & Advertiser*, of which you are editor, to the erroneous assertion of *Harper's Weekly* respecting myself. Though it is difficult to learn the truth, the facts in the charge cited might, I think, have been easily ascertained, inasmuch as I never belonged to the military family of Gen. SCOTT, or served near his person, except when in Mexico, when I was attached to the general staff of the army in that country.

Thanking you for the refutation of the charge and for your kind wishes, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The prevailing characteristic of the real estate market during the week that has passed has been extreme dullness, no event worthy of mention in the disposition of either City or suburban property having occurred. At the Exchange there were no sales on Saturday, and only two transactions were made last week. These were both legal sales, held on Monday and Friday by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE. The total sales of City property for the week amount to but $23,350. The transfers for the same period are in number 117, representing a money value, as reported, of $1,780,852.

In reference to suburban real estate, the same indifference begins to be manifested, as is shown in regard to New-York property. The whole market may be termed flat. Several sales were attempted, last week, with, however, but little success. During the Summer the transactions in out of town property have been on a most extensive scale, and the almost unvarying success which has attended the sales, have made them the feature of the market for the season. In fact, there has rarely been a season when so much property in the vicinity of the City has changed hands. From the indications of the past week it would seem, though, that this class of property is to share in the general depression, and that for the next six weeks nothing of unusual interest will occur which shall accrue to the benefit of either buyers or sellers.

For next week no property of note is offered at the Exchange, although several legal sales and minor transactions are to take place. Only one sale of suburban property is thus far noticed, and that of JOHNSON & MILLER, for Wednesday, of lots at Woodridge, N. J. The sale is made by the order of F. KOHBERTZ, prior to his departure for Europe, and will be peremptory. It will take place on the premises at 12 noon, and for the sale a special train will leave the foot of Chambers-street at 10 A. M. If the weather is stormy a postponement to the next fair day will be had. The property offered consists of 600 lots well located at Woodridge, adjoining the village of Carlstadt, N. J., a large house with out-buildings, and a cottage will also be sold. The lots are eligibly situated, on an elevated ridge of table-land, which commands extensive views. The house, containing twenty rooms, and conveniently arranged, is suitable for a residence for a large family, and also adapted for a hotel and pic-nic grounds. No more accessible place for a Summer resort can be found in the vicinity of New-York. The location is healthy, and the communication with the City by the Erie and Hackensack Railroads constant. Woodridge is only eight miles from New-York and one mile from Rutherfurd Park Station. A new station at Woodridge has just been completed, from which the property to be sold is distant but a few hundred feet. Yearly commutation, $60, or ten cents per trip. The lots lie on the grade. Streets and avenues have been opened, and every lot is ready for immediate improvement. The following easy terms of sales have been made: On the vacant lots, eighty-five per cent. of the purchase money to remain on mortgage for five or eighteen years. On the buildings, seventy per cent. to remain for the same time.

The day for the third of the series of Grand Park sales has been fixed, and on Thursday, the 28th inst., 300 acres will be offered divided up into villa plots of from one to three acres each. The sale will be conducted by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., under the personal direction of that old and experienced auctioneer, the senior member of the firm. Additional particulars, maps, &c., can be obtained at the Grand Park office, No. 317 Broadway, and in order to afford an opportunity to parties desiring to examine the property, a special train will be provided on Thursday, July 21, and Saturday, July 23, at 2¼ o'clock P. M., by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the depot on Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the cars at Grand Park, to convey visitors over the grounds.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

| | |
|---|---|
| **NEW-YORK.** | |
| Broome-st., s. s., lot D, James Delancey's map, 25x75. Chrystie-st., w.s., lot No. 143 of said map, 25x100 | $1,000 |
| Columbia-st., e.s., 21 ft. s. of Houston-st., 17.9x50 | 5,800 |
| Oak-st., n. s., No. 26, 19x50.4x18x50.4. Fisher's Court yard, n. s., 18.8x50x18x50 | 8,500 |
| 29th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9 | 23,500 |
| 31st-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9 | 9,500 |
| 31st-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9 | 9,500 |
| 81st-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x98.9 | 28,000 |
| 33d-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9 | 9,000 |
| 38th-st., n. s., 203 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x98.9 | 50,000 |
| 40th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x½ block | 10,000 |
| 43d-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 60x100.5 | 5,000 |
| 45th-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x25 | 20,000 |
| 61st-st., s. s., 117 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.6x110.5 | 22,560 |
| 118th-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x½ block | 14,000 |
| 120th-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.5 | 10,000 |
| 132d-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11 | 3,700 |
| 8th-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 55th-st., 25x100 | 35,000 |
| **KINGS COUNTY.** | |
| *Brooklyn.* | |
| Adams-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x97 | $6,000 |
| Adelphi-st., e. s., 408 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x104 | 3,000 |
| Bartlett-st., s. e. s., 95 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100 | 4,800 |
| Bergen-place, n. s., 155 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 19.4x90 | 9,000 |
| Conoset-st., w. s., 44 ft. n. of Wolcott-st., 28x100 | 2,950 |
| Dean-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Grand-av., 40x110 | 2,000 |
| Halsey-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100 | 4,000 |
| Hamilton and Gates avs., s. e. corner, 22x72 | 7,750 |
| Hicks-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Cranberry-st., 25x100 | 6,600 |
| Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 275 ft. s. e. of Clinton-st., 25x81.10 | 25,000 |
| Taylor-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 20.10x100 | 11,000 |
| Warren-st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 160x255 | 6,000 |
| 3d and 10th sts., n. e. corner, 25x72 | 9,000 |
| South 3d-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 12th-st., 21x120 | 2,000 |
| Atlantic-av., s.s., 43.10 ft. e. of Pearsall-st., 24.4x40 | 2,400 |
| Same property | 2,500 |
| Carlton-av., w. s., 182 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 16.8x104. 7th-av. and s. w. corner of lot No. 7, plot No. 5, Brugaw's map, 25x260 | 10,000 |
| Division-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Miller-av., 50x100 | 2,100 |
| Kingsland-av. and Richardson-st., n. w. corner, 50x100. Richardson and William sts., n. e. corner, 100x100 | 2,500 |
| Lafayette-av., n. s., 101 ft. e. of Graham-st., 20x78 | 2,000 |
| Myrtle and Franklin-av., s. e. corner, 25x71 | 8,500 |
| Lot No. 74, Linden-terrace map | 2,500 |
| **QUEENS COUNTY.** | |
| *Astoria.* | |
| 1st-st. and Pierce-av., n. e. corner, lots Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, block No. 3, each 25x100 | $1,200 |
| 8th-st., n. w. s., lot No. 22, Waldron's property | 307 |
| *Hempstead.* | |
| Little Neck highway, w. s., adjoining Haff's, 19 acres | $20,000 |
| *Long Island City.* | |
| Newton-av., n. s., 69 ft. e. of Bradford-st., 50x87 | $900 |
| *Valley Stream.* | |
| Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, block H, Litchfield's property, each 25x100 | $950 |
| *Syosset.* | |
| Jericho turnpike, n. s., adjoining Robbins', 47 acres. Jericho turnpike, s. s., adjoining Robbins', 7¾ acres | $8,000 |
| *Woodside.* | |
| 6th-st., e. s., lots Nos. 609, 900, each 25x100 | $600 |
| 2d-st., e. s., lot No. 159, 25x100 | 350 |
| **WESTCHESTER COUNTY.** | |
| *Cortlandt.* | |
| Lots Nos. 73, 74, 75 and 76, Verplanck's Point, 233x100 each | $100,000 |
| *East Chester.* | |
| Lot No. 731 Mount Vernon, 8th-av., 100x105 | $125 |
| Lot No. 158, Central Mount Vernon, 8th-av., 50x100 | 275 |
| *Greenburg.* | |
| Lots Nos. 30 and 32, Dobb's Ferry, Main-st., 50x150, each | $1,600 |
| Lots w. s. Orchard-st., Tarrytown, adjoining C. Stirling's | 9,000 |
| Lot No. 10, e. s. First-st., Dobb's Ferry, 40x120 | 3,000 |
| *Ossining.* | |
| Lot No. 8, land of C. Spruce & Leary | $450 |
| *Rye.* | |
| Lot No. 14, Noah Tompkins' property, 100x150 | $500 |
| 164-1000 acres on highway from Depot to Harrison | 100 |
| *Yonkers.* | |
| Lot No. 12, Richard Archer's property in Ashburton-av | $1,700 |
| **NEW-JERSEY.** | |
| *Jersey City.* | |
| Lots Nos. 6, 7, 18, 19, block No. 312. Lots Nos. 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35 and 36, block No. 339, Sisson's map | $12,275 |
| South 8th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x125 | 2,500 |
| *Hoboken.* | |
| Lot No. 3, block No. 6, Coster's estate | $1,200 |
| Jackson and 5th sts., n. w. corner, 25x100 | 550 |
| *Hamsen.* | |
| Latham-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-st., 25x100 | $175 |
| *Bayonne.* | |
| Huron-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Av. C, 25x100 | $4,000 |
| *Newark.* | |
| Court-st., s. w. corner 9th-st., 22x100 | $250 |
| Court-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Bergen-st., 25x100 | 1,000 |
| Barclay-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Waverly-pl., 25x103 | 1,750 |
| Mulberry-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Commerce-st., 45x96 | 4,400 |
| Somerset-st., n. w. corner Waverly-pl., 95.2x107.6 | 3,500 |
| Springfield-av., n. s., 81 ft. n. of Broome-st., 50x100 | 3,125 |
| 7th-st., w. s., 50.9 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 50x100 | 1,600 |
| *Orange.* | |
| Beach-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. from Langdon-st., 50x102.6 | 400 |
| *East Orange.* | |
| Walnut and Summit sts., s. e. corner, 200x100x201.9 | 21,000 |
| Steuben-st., w. s., 23 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 30.6x150 | 600 |
| Walnut-st., e. s., adjoining M. Gilmore's, 76.6x238, adjoining 55x46.7x60.9 | 13,000 |

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600 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,

together with a large house, neat cottage and numerous out-buildings, beautifully located at Woodridge, N. J., adjoining the village of Carlstadt, by order of F. Kohbertz, Esq., before leaving for Europe.

Note the following very easy terms: On the vacant lots 85 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years; on the buildings, 70 per cent. for the same time. Printed abstracts to purchasers free of charge. Special trains from the foot of Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale. Free collation on the arrival of the train. For maps and free railroad passes apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or F. KOHBERTZ & SON, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

**THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.**

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

**VERMILYE & CO.**
**BANKERS,**
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

**1st Mortgage**
**8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,**
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
**The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.**
**GOLD BONDS**
OF THE
**St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.**

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,**
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

**MUNROE & CO.,**
**AMERICAN BANKERS,**
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe. &c. Exchange on Paris.

**BOGERT & WHITE,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

**DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.**

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

**UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.**

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold.

J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY.**—You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Company, will be held at their office, No. 84 Broadway, City of New-York, State of New-York, on the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M. The object of said meeting is to consider and act upon the question of diminishing the capital stock of said company from fifteen million dollars to five million dollars.

WM. G. FARGO,
A. H. BARNEY,
D. O. MILLS,
JAS. C. FARGO,
LLOYD TEVIS,
Trustees of Wells, Fargo & Co.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

## FINANCIAL.

**BANKING-HOUSE OF**
**HENRY CLEWS & CO.**
**32 Wall-st., New-York.**

Our business is the same as an incorporated Bank. Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice. Interest allowed upon all daily balances at current market rates.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money, and issue credits available in all parts of Europe.

We issue Certificates of Deposit, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest and available at all leading points.

We are at all times prepared to make Advances on approved Collaterals; execute orders for the purchase or sale of Gold, Government, State and City Bonds, and other first-class securities.

The negotiation, in this country and Europe, of Railroad and other Corporate Loans, receives special attention. We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 5 Lothbury, London.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

**HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,**
**Bankers**
AND
**Railway Agents,**
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

**EIGHT PER CENT BONDS**
OF THE
COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
**STATE OF MISSOURI.**
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The railroad for which these bonds are issued has just been leased by a branch of the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD, and will be finished and running by early Spring.

Entire indebtedness of each county, $200,000, being amount of bonds issued for above road, of which there remains at this date unsold but about $25,000 of each county, which we still offer at "76 and accrued interest."

Further particulars furnished by application at our office.

**GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,**
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

**Southern and Western**
**County and Town Bonds**
WANTED BY
W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

**THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,**

(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)
"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

EMIL SAUER, President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

**O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,**
Offers for sale the following first-class
**Railroad and Municipal Bonds:**

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.
ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.
NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.
ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.
NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

**J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**INDIANA STATE STOCKS.**

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five Per Cent. State Stocks, issued under an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," approved Jan. 19, 1846, and an act supplementary thereto, approved Jan. 27, 1847, that said stocks would be paid in full, on presentation at the agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1870, such holders are therefore hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the 1st day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City.

By order of the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

**REMOVAL.**

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

**New Jersey Seven Per Cent.**
**TOWN BONDS,**

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

**NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;**
**BEDMINSTED, Somerset County;**
**BERNARD, Somerset County;**

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 10 to 23 years to run,
AT 85,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

**PARKER & LAWRENCE,**
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL STREET.

**SOUTHERN CENTRAL**
**RAILROAD**
OF NEW-YORK.
**FIRST MORTGAGE**
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
**VERMILYE & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

**JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,**
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

**$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID** for the return of certificate No. 2,991 for one hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

**THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN Per CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

**PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.**

BROOKLYN, July 12, 1870.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, has been declared payable on demand at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, No. 173 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.**

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

**THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.**

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY.
July 11, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

**AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS** held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

*Resolved*, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

*Resolved*, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.

JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF** per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
June 23, 1870.

**THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY** have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the morning of July 18, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of August next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD** of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of tax, payable on demand, and in addition have ordered the Certificate of Undivided Profits, now outstanding, to be paid in full, on and after the 1st day of August next, with interest to that date.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.** in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE** this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable in cash, free of Government tax, on and after July 20, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of that day.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN,
AND NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 Broadway.

**TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.**—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

JULY 6, 1870.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 119 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF** Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

**THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON** the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 15, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at this office.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

**BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.**—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

**FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.**—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY** have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand. They have also resolved, as authorized by the recent act of the Legislature, to increase the Capital Stock by the distribution among the stockholders of $500,000 in new stock, being at the rate of ONE share for every FOUR shares this day standing in the name of each stockholder.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

**ARE YOU INSURED?**

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Junction of Chatham-square, Worth and Mott sts.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable Aug. 1, 1870. Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1870.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

**COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.**

PITTSBURG, July 13, 1870.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 38, of THREE per Cent. on the capital stock, payable Monday, 18th inst.

A. P. MCGREW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE CORNER BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST.,
BROOKLYN, E. D., July 8, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

**FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.**—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 15th of July.

O. S. BOGERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent.,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

GEORGE B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., July 14.

**TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.**—A Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, President.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.**—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

**EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.**—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, July 16, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.**, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 157 BROADWAY, July 6, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

**THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.**—THE Stuyvesant Insurance Company have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

**INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.**—Home, Relief, Niagara, Security, Sterling, Columbia, Stuyvesant, Fulton, Mercantile Mutual and others. E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

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**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Executors.

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**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.

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**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.

ap11-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.

my9-law6mM

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
SAMUEL LEECH,
Executors.

je20-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.

je6-law6mM*

## MEDICAL

**$1,000 REWARD**

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

**DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF** the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

**DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST.**, only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by DR. EVANS' Elixir.

**NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE** complaints of either sex cured by DR. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

**$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE** disease that DR. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to DR. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

## HOTELS.

**LICK HOUSE,**
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**Irving Savings Institution,**
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20
Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

**CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,**

No. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT on all sums exceeding $5. Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,**

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 15, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

Deposits of one dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

**ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.**

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of $1 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.

All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

**EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.**

No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 6 to 8.

Money deposited on or before
JULY 20
will draw interest from July 1
AT 7 PER CENT.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER,
HUGH MURRAY,
Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

**MARKET SAVINGS BANK,**

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 18.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MANY ADVANTAGES
will be found in
DEPOSITING MONEY
in the
**MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,**
No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York City.
Send for a circular.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

**PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.**

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.**

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

**THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,**

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

**MARKET SAVINGS BANK,**

NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

INTEREST commences on the first of each month.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
July 13, 1870.

**THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A** dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books when required on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

**INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO** depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Monday, July 11, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSON RHOADES,
Secretaries.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

**THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED** for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will be entitled to interest from July 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS** have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UNDER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

**NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,**
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

**BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.**—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

**DIME SAVINGS BANK.**—NO. 8 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. The interest paid by this Bank equal to 7 and 8 per cent., is $142,888 53. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw from July 1.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW LAMP CHIMNEY COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of July, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of the New Lamp Chimney Company of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of its President, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JAMES KERR, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
No. 6 Murray-st., City of New-York.

jul8-law3wM*

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN W. DODD, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

jy11-law3wM*

## STATIONERY.

**YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY** FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of Patent Spring-back Account Books.

## SHIPPING.

### THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| EXPRESS STEAMERS. | | EXTRA STEAMERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cambria | Sat., July 23 | Dacian | Wed., July 27 |
| Anglia | Sat., July 30 | Dorian | Wed., Aug. 3 |
| Australia | Sat., Aug. 6 | Sidonian | Wed., Aug. 10 |
| Columbia | Sat., Aug. 13 | Britannia | Wed., Aug. 17 |
| Europa | Sat., Aug. 20 | Caledonia | Wed., Aug. 24 |
| India | Sat., Aug. 27 | Iowa | Wed., Aug. 31 |

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.** Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.

CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.

CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.

CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cabin, (single berth) | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | 90 | To Paris | 38 |
| To Halifax, N. S. | 20 | To Halifax, N. S. | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java, Wednesday, July 20 | Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4 |
| Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21 | Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10 |
| Scotia, Wednes., July 27 | Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11 |
| Calabria, Thurs., July 28 | China, Wednes., Aug. 17 |
| Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3 | Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.........$145, gold.

Return tickets.........$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets.........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 20, at 11½ A. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...July 27, at 4 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, July 23

VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6

ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 3

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

### STEAM TO BRISTOL DIRECT.

SHORT ROUTE TO SOUTH OF ENGLAND. THE ANCHOR LINE STEAM-SHIP IOWA will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, direct for Bristol.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Bristol, London, Liverpool and Glasgow, $65 and $75, according to location; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends. Drafts payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices. HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

### NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, July 23, at 12 M.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, July 30, at 8 A. M.

ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

# CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

### FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Class. | Steerage. |
|---|---|
| $125 to $170. | $60. |

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........July 21

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.........July 28

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........Aug. 4

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### FOR HAVANA.

The well-known A1 side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, now at her dock ready to receive cargo, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

### NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

"Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

### STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

### NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

### PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

### $2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

### STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

**PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.**—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.**—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, 13th...3 P. M. | Thursday, 14th......7 A. M. |
| Thursday, 14th...3:30 P. M. | Friday, 15th.........7 A. M. |
| Saturday, 16th.....10 A. M. | Saturday, 16th......5:30 P. M. |
| Sunday, 17th.........8 A. M. | Sunday, 17th.........6 P. M. |
| Monday, 18th.........7 A. M. | Monday, 18th.........11 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 19th.........8 A. M. | Tuesday, 19th.........12 M. |

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

**NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND** Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

**FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.**—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

**RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND** Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

**THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT.** JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

**TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.**—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

**FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.**—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

## SILVER WARE.

ENGLISH ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND CUTLERY.

### MAPPIN & WEBB,

Celebrated manufacturers, invite AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND to inspect their unrivaled show-rooms, containing an immense stock of their celebrated manufactures.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE of highest quality and most beautiful design and workmanship.

TEA SERVICES, DINNER SERVICES, and TABLE CUTLERY of every description.

Please note carefully the address:

NOS. 76, 77 AND 78 OXFORD-ST., AND NOS. 71 AND 72 CORNHILL, LONDON.

ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD, and WINSLEY-ST. WORKS, LONDON.

The best illustrated catalogues in the trade.

## DRY GOODS.

### EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

EVERYTHING REDUCED BEFORE TAKING OUR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

Llama Lace Sacks and Jackets.

Llama Lace Shawls and Capes.

Valenciennes-Collarettes, Capes, Jabots, &c.

Real Point Lace Collars, Sets, &c.

Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces.

Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces.

Guipure Bands and Insertions.

Hamburg Insertions and Edgings.

Hemstitch, Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE**—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c. | No. 12—Leather. |
| No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c. | No. 13—Soap and Tallow. |
| No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff. | No. 14—Ox Hides for rope. |
| | No. 15—Brushes. |
| No. 4—Iron and Steel. | No. 16—Ship Chandlery. |
| No. 5—Galley Iron. | No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil. |
| No. 7—Chain Iron. | No. 18—Stationery. |
| No. 8—Hardware. | No. 19—Dry Goods. |
| No. 9—Cooking Utensils. | No. 20—Firewood and Coal |
| No. 11—Tin and Zinc. | No. 21—Sand. |

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PHILADELPHIA.

Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.

Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.

Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

### PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON FOR THE COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 20, for building a steam propeller of iron for Coast Survey service, of the size of 350 tons, O. M., below main deck.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length on the load-line from forward part of stem to after-part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded and depth of hold from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications and plans of arrangement, and general style of the vessel, will be furnished bidders on application to the Collector of Customs, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and to this office.

A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip at sea, for a distance of not less than 250 miles, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding four tons per twenty-four hours, will be required. In addition, a guaranteed speed of four knots an hour under steam alone, for a further distance of 250 miles at sea, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding 1¾ tons for twenty-four hours, will be required. This speed is about that at which the vessel will be run when at work surveying. Economy in the consumption of coal, engineer's stores, and in wear and tear of engine and boiler, is of primary importance. Most favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the economy guaranteed in these expenses, and more particularly with the consumption of coal under steam alone, guaranteed at a rate less than that stipulated at the given speeds.

The trial trip will be between the places given below. If the vessel is built at Boston, the trip to be to New-York and back. If built at New-York, to Boston and back, or to Hampton Roads and back. If built on the Delaware, to Newport and back. If built at Baltimore, to Delaware Breakwater and back. This trial trip, if satisfactory, to be at the expense of the Government; if not, then at the expense of the contractor.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision and inspection of an officer or agent of the Coast Survey, and every facility must be offered him for inspecting the materials and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bids will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and a competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to this office or the Treasury Department,) in the sum of $20,000, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by this office that such bid has been accepted, and for the faithful execution of the contract.

The bid should state the sum for which the vessel will be completed, as aforesaid.

Six months from the date of signing the contract will be allowed for the time in which the vessel is to be completed.

A copy of each of the general plans and specifications furnished, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be inclosed with each bid, as an evidence of the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed, "Proposal for Coast Survey Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

This vessel must be built in accordance with the American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels for twenty years.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids two plans, one on main deck and one below, with an elevation showing the internal arrangements with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

The party whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish an acceptable model, with full detailed plans and specifications, before the contract is closed.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, with stone blocks.

No. 2. For paving Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston-street, with stone blocks.

No. 3. For paving Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street, with stone blocks.

No. 4. For paving Eightieth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 5. For paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 6. For paving Forty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.

No. 7. For paving McDougal-street, from Spring to Eighth-street, with stone blocks.

No. 8. For paving Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 9. For sewer in Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

No. 10. For sewer in Clinton-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street.

No. 11. For sewer in First-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street.

No. 12. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

No. 13. For sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.

No. 14. For sewer in Centre-street, from Broome to Grand-street.

No. 15. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street.

No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Seventy-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to Eighth avenue.

No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River.

No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

No. 22. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge.—Proposals for the above, inclosed in sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 25, 1870, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, July 14, 1870.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., July 14, 1870.

**WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE** received until the 22d inst., for the delivery, on the north wharf, at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal, of the best quality.

1,000 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.

100 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Chestnut, Lackawanna.

900 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size, Pittston.

1,000 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size, Pittston.

Name of coal, and price of each kind, stated separately.

The coal must be delivered between the 1st of August and the 10th of September next.

Facilities (not including men for unloading) will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to TULLY McCREA, Captain and Brevet-Major U. S. Army, Quartermaster M. A.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1870.

**PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED** on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 21st inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS—LUMBER.

38,000 feet B. M., 3 and 4-inch Spruce Planks, 28 feet long, 8 to 12 inches wide.

25,000 feet B. M., No. 1, 1½ and 2-inch White Pine Plank, 16 feet long.

9 sticks long-leafed Yellow Pine Timber, 6x12x24, say 2,430 feet.

6 sticks do., 6x12x22, say 792 feet.

9 sticks do., 6x11x45, say 2,228.

All of the above to be seasoned dry, free from sap, shakes, large knots or other defects, and out of wind.

PAINTS, &C.

12,000 pounds White Lead.

100 pounds Patent Dryer.

280 gallons Linseed-oil, raw.

40 gallons Spirits Turpentine.

2 dozen 6s Paint Brushes.

2 dozen No. 6 Sash Tools.

1 Glazier's Diamond.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

**PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.**

The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.

No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

## AUCTION SALES.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.

JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.

JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.

NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT** —Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ. In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders of the United States District Court, dated respectively July 14, 1870, and July 15, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupts above named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy as follows, viz.: On July 19, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, at the private residence, north-east corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., the entire household furniture in said dwelling-house, consisting of beds, bedding, silver-plated ware, kitchen, dining-room, parlor, and chamber furniture, books, &c., together with 2 horses, 2 wagons, 3 sets harness, 1 sleigh and robe. Also, at No. 112 Pearl-st., on July 20, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., I will sell by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, 34 cases and 14 bales, containing leaf tobacco, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, and other office fixtures and furniture.

(Signed) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

Dated JULY 16, 1870.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**—IN BANKRUPTCY. —Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, assignee of MICHAEL T. FOLEY, a bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 569 3d-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, July 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the personal estate of said bankrupt, and consisting of three wagons, horse, two sets harness, an extensive stock of parlor, chamber, dining-room and office furniture, and a large quantity of unfinished chairs, sofas and parlor suites in frames, &c.; and also, unwrought materials and upholstery goods, together with the valuable lease of said premises, having yet about eight years to run, with the entire fixtures and furniture of said store.—Dated at New-York, July 8, 1870. CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, &c., No. 29 Howard-st., N. Y.

J. L. HANES, Attorney, No. 76 Bowery, N. Y. jy11-law3wM*

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.** —THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 18, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River, 300 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, balance cargo *Peppino*.

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION** originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,030 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL** let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A** pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RECEIVE** one or two gentlemen for the Summer, or longer if desired. Address M. C., Box 30 Summit, N. J.

**BOARD AT CORNWALL.**—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT.

This first-class hotel is now open for guests. The hotel is adjacent to and connected with the Missisquoi Springs, whose waters have wrought such wonderful cures in cancers, scrofula, Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys. The Springs are situated nine miles from St. Albans; route by Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. Band of Music in attendance. Board this season from $15 to $18 a week, or $60 a month. J. D. SUBLETT, Proprietor.

### CHITTENANGO,

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, N. Y.—Drawing-room and sleeping-cars, via Hudson River Railroad, from 30th-st. Depot, at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., through, without change, to Chittenango Station. For illustrated circular address Capt. W. D. STEWART, as above, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

### SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

### CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.

Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor, No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

**PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y.**, will open June 1. Large new house. 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

**OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.**—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years' experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York.

BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

**COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE,** Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

## RAILROADS.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

### SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.

10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.

11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.

3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.

4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

### NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC.** FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.**—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is GEO. F. VALENTINE & CO. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by the said partnership, is the General Commission business and all things appertaining thereto, and the said business is to be carried on, in the City, County, and State of New-York. That the general partners in said partnership are: GEORGE F. VALENTINE, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York, and JOHN H. VALENTINE, whose place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York. That the special partner in said partnership is GEORGE H. McFADDEN, whose place of residence is the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania. That the said George H. McFadden, as such special partner, has contributed in cash as capital to the common stock, the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000) and the said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, A. D. 1870, and terminate on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1873.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

GEORGE F. VALENTINE.
JOHN H. VALENTINE.
GEORGE H. McFADDEN.

**HOWARD S. JAFFRAY IS ADMITTED** into our firm as a partner. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR.............Proprietor

JOHN F. COLE.............Manager

GRAND TRIUMPH of the world-renowned Mme. KATHI LANNER and her celebrated VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,

The beautiful Ballet Fantastique, entitled, LA GISELLE.

GISELLA.............Kathi Lanner

To commence with the new Ajax specialty, THE NATIONS.

WEDNESDAY—First time of Mme. Lanner's new Ballet Fantastique, entitled HIRKA,

With new dresses, music, and introducing Marston's new GROTTO SCENE OF THE SYRENS,

A work of art unsurpassed in scenic grandeur.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

### SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL

No. 585 Broadway.

Second week of the world-renowned BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

First week of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

**TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.** The attraction of the season. THIS EVENING, also Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, MOLLENHAUER'S grand Operatic Concert with Mlle. Canissa and Habelmann and others. Admission 25c.

## EXCURSIONS.

**ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4,** three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

**GRAND EXCURSIONS**—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.

NORTH RIVER LINE.

The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

EAST RIVER LINE.

The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock.

### STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

**THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT** SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired.

J. & E. MYERS, Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

## INSTRUCTION.

### A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

**BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING** ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

### A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

### ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

(formerly M. Churchill's school,)

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

### DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

### RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

### GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.

14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.

REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

### MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will re-open TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Letters address as above.

**MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS.** KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

**A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN**, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG** Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

**COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR** young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.**—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH** and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

**PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR** Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

**MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG** Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND** FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

**C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL**, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

**UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.**—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

## TEACHERS.

**A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE, COMPETENT** to teach piano, singing, Latin, elementary French and English, desires a situation in a seminary. Address N. Y. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

**TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS** IN AUTUMN.—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

## MUSICAL.

**PIANOS.**—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

### A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

**IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP,** call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

## FURNITURE.

### WARREN WARD & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

**FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE** in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

THRONGS TURNED AWAY.

EMMET as FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN, THE GERMAN EMIGRANT, in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!

EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!

EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!

EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.

EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, 1½ P. M.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

### CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS EVENING

THEODORE THOMAS'

GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The first Summer exhibition of pictures and sculptures now open, (daytime only,) at 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

**PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY.** 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 6.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer; willing to take care of children, and go in the country; up the Hudson preferred; has best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 324 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., first floor, front.

**WANTED**—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of Protestant, professed and other cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, house-workers, young girls and those lately landed; City or country.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a neat, capable girl; a good cook, first-class washer and ironer; good references; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation; country or City; she can do French fluting, and would do chamber-work; is a thorough laundress; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a small private family; a good washer and ironer; best of reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED**—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, pastry, excellent soups, creams, &c.; good baker; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid; would take care of grown children; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 472 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day or week; is a good laundress. Call at 309 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., in the rear.

**A FAMILY ABOUT TO BREAK UP** housekeeping wish to find a place for their cook and chamber-maid, both excellent girls; City or country. Call at their present employer's, No. 314 Lexington-av.

**A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE-SERVANTS**, with good references, can be obtained at Magnificent Office, 6th-av., above 10th-st.

**FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD** German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

**GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE** and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 4 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address O. X., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; long experience in the care of horses; is a good, careful driver; no children; has testimonials of the highest order; wages no object, wants a good steady place. Address F. S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

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# THE WAR.

(Continued from First Page.)

Prague came too soon; that the war which it terminated was too short; that the belligerents had not the time to obtain a true measure of each others strength, and that by an extraordinary conjuncion of favorable circumstances, Prussia gained her point too easily, and that, by too facile victories, her spirits were unduly inflated and unduly prone to fresh enterprises. It was maintained that the mediation of France, apparently useful to the vanquished, had turned to the advantage of the victor; that it preserved her from the legitimate consequences of her own temerity, and had spared her the consequences that waited upon it. The seven days' campaign, it was said, proved nothing, except that the Prussian army was excellent, and that Austria was not prepared. But the success that crowned it is the most brilliant surprise of military annals. The peace of Prague is but the result of an accident. It follows that the conquerors, dazzled by the rapidity of their good fortune, abandon themselves to an immeasurable ambition, flattering themselves that henceforth nothing is impossible for them.

### AMBIGUITY OF THE TREATY.

Premature or not, the peace of Prague is tainted with a serious and almost unendurable defect. Never was treaty conceived in vaguer terms, in words more equivocal and more elastic. The Treaty of Prague is a very master-piece of confusion. It is beyond question that those who invented it, and have profited by it, have the utmost clearness of understanding. We can only conclude that their subtility found some profitable inducement to equivocate. In dictating these conditions they studied to speak alternately two languages, and to confuse every idea so that they might discover a means of satisfying every point of their ambition. To found in the North of Germany a great European Power; to extend the limits as far as their armies could extend; to take from the south all that could be seized in order to assure their safety from behind, and in order to reduce that portion of the Empire which had been left to the dominion of Austria; and on the other side to conquer by gradual steps all the shore-line of the Baltic, and to press with all their might toward the North Sea, because the sea is the highway of the world, and because there is no Great Power without shipping; such was the end which the Hohenzollerns set themselves to accomplish, and such is what they have attained.

### THE DOUBLE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

If the peace of Prague had not had any other result, it would at least have been cursed by the populations that have been annexed without being consulted, and it would have disturbed those jealous minds that feel themselves grow less as their neighbors grow greater. Yet even then Europe would have been tranquil if assured as to the future. Unfortunately Prussia had no sooner finished one task than she set herself to the accomplishment of another. Not content with building up Prussia at the expense of Germany, she reserves the right of building up Germany at the expense of the peace of Europe. Prussia plays two different parts, and plays them with marvelous success. She is at the same moment one of the Five Great Powers and a German State. In her character of Great Power she is cosmopolitan; questions of origin and of race affect her but little. Poles and Danes are alike good for extension of territory; she has no prejudices, as she has well shown in her alliance with Italy against Austria. In her character of a German State she is animated by entirely different sentiments; she has the true German fibre, the national idea is dear to her. She cannot resign herself to remain forever separated from her brothers of the south. Her heart would bleed were Germany compelled to an eternal division. * * * North of the Main a close union has been realized, and in drawing it every year closer the effort is made to cement it into one grand uniform monarchy, by means of a constitution with a sliding knot, which will soon make short work of the autonomy which is left to the smaller States. At the same time the States of the South are invited to come in by declaring that all Germans are brothers; and those who begin by asking guarantees are treated as friends of foreign domination. By the fourth article of the treaty these States have their "independent and international" existence duly recognized, but care has been taken to add that an alliance could be made with them not only by friendly but by "national" relations.

### A REMARKABLE FORECAST.

The treaty of Prague could reassure no one. From the day following that of its signature, it was seen that if it was for one party a definite settlement of accounts, the other considered it as the way-bill of their ambition, and that the only question which was agitated in Prussia, was whether a halt should be made at that limit, or if the document should be thrown into the fire. The inevitable consequence of false solutions is to engender false situations, and that is precisely the position of Europe with regard to the affairs of Germany. Prussia wants everything, and finds reasons for doing so. In support of her pretensions, she invokes now the old rights and now the new, without fear of contradicting herself. Thus the peace of Prague is not only a source of anxiety and alarm, but it has created much confusion, both of minds and ideas. It is impossible to grapple with an adversary who declines all argument. We can only live from day to day waiting upon events, and promising to regulate our conduct according to circumstances. These are today mistresses of Europe. May it please God that their reign may be peaceful and benign!

### THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

The course of Austria is well defined, and her obvious interest is to keep herself clear of change. By the new Constitution which she has adopted she has placed it out of her power to return upon the past or to undo what has been accomplished. The dualist régime which she has attempted rests upon a sort of external equilibrium; if she seeks a fresh footing in Germany that equilibrium will be broken at the expense of Hungary, and Hungary would not submit to that. On the other hand, Austria cannot afford to see the south of Germany become a Prussian province. When we seek self-preservation we do not content ourselves with staying at home and closing the door. The frontiers of a country must not be confounded with the natural line of defense; it is not enough to guard the spot itself, the approaches must also be protected. Bavaria and Wurtemberg are the approaches to Austria, and her line of defense is on the Main. The day when Munich shall be a Prussian city, Bohemia and the Tyrol are lost, and Vienna will no longer belong to the Empire. Threatened by a process of expropriation or of dismemberment, what can be offered to Austria by way of recompense? Is it with Roumanians and Servians that she can be consoled for the loss of six or seven millions of Germans? Those who benevolently propose to her to vacate territories, and to retire further east, speak very loosely. An Austro-Hungarian monarchy is one of the four great civilized Powers of the West. A Hungaro-Wallachian dominion would scarcely be in Europe at all, and its action in politics would be limited to disputing against Russia in the midst of numberless obstacles, the possession of those vaguely-defined territories where the East concludes, and Europe begins.

### THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

The existence of Austria is of vital interest to Europe. France is well aware of that, and knows, moreover, that whoever menaces Austria menaces herself. Besides, she feels that her Government was mistaken in their calculations. She approves the philosophic manner in which they have reconciled themselves to their position, and the good countenance with which they have met a losing game, because she knows that every mistake cannot be made a matter of accountability. But she desires to avoid being twice deceived. There are, be it admitted, in France, jealous spirits who find great difficulty in consoling themselves for the Marengos of other nations; there are others who boldly declare the principle that France can only be great in proportion as her neighbors are feeble; there are lovers of adventurous projects who covet the Rhine, and who dream of attaching to the flanks of their country a German Venetia, an eternal cause of disquiet and disturbance. The bulk of the nation think otherwise. Consult the good sense of the French nation, and ask whether France ought to go to war to annul the results of 1866, to prevent the continuance of a powerful Prussia in the north of Europe, mistress of her own movements and of the choice of her alliances, sufficiently powerful to prevent anything being done henceforth in Europe in which she is not consulted? The good sense of the nation would reply, no. Ask, on the other hand, if their Government, should occasion arise, ought to oppose by force the establishment of a great federative and constitutional Germany, sufficiently united to assure its independence against all foreign inroads, and giving also, by its Constitution, guarantees for the peace of Europe; it would reply that it had no objection, provided this great Germany would engage to fasten upon no one any German quarrels. But when it becomes a question of giving up the middle of Europe to an ambition at once obscure, tortuous and sophistical, which refuses any alliance, which takes no pains to reassure any one, and whose dream is perhaps to extend itself from the Baltic to the Adriatic, then that is what the good sense of the French nation cannot admit of. Accordingly, it counsels the Government to be watchful, and to join with Austria in saying to Prussia: "We will not dispute your principles; of them you have more than enough, but you have signed a contract which we interpret to the letter, as is befitting. You have made us descend from the clouds; we have taken our stand upon the earth; and now we will maintain with you a policy conformable to the maxims of the jurist and the attorney."

## VOICE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

**The Other Side of the Case Fully Presented—France and the Emperor Indorsed.**

### THE COURIER DES ETATS UNIS.

*Alea jacta est!* the die is cast! War is declared between France and Prussia, and the two greatest military Powers of the world are about to hurl themselves against each other in a terrific conflict, of which the destinies of Europe are the stake. War between France and Prussia means the most formidable collision that the ages have ever witnessed, not excepting even those gigantic battles of the Republic and the First Empire, which made as many wounds drip blood as could be opened in the loins of humanity. But let us for a moment silence the tumultuous emotions that awake in us, in order to contemplate the situation with that coolness and calmness which an hour so solemn requires. Two great nations are about to rend each other until one of them succumbs. We scorn false patriotism, and are free to confess that the enemy who confronts her is worthy of France; that, far from despising that foe, we regard her as very formidable, and it is with lively emotion that we estimate the gravity of the peril to which the rude test that our country is about to undergo exposes us. But whatever our patriotic preoccupations may be, we do not feel inclined to utter harsh reproaches and offensive accusations. The conflict now preparing is, in our opinion, a fatal necessity which had to be met with resignation sooner or later; it is the last installment of a debt bequeathed to the present along with the heritage handed down by a mournful past. Unfortunately, in politics, interests at stake easily become transformed to the condition of anger, and two nations get to fancy that they detest each other when they have, in reality, only mutual claims to regulate. It is from this point of view, for our part, that we look upon the struggle that has begun between France and Germany; and, whatever may be the result, we believe that the two nations may each, on its own side, defend what from its point of view it considers its right and its duty, without ceasing to esteem one another for the good qualities which distinguish both, and for the services that both have rendered to humanity. Such, too, we trust, is the thought that will guide other nations in their appreciation of the combat that they are about to witness. To this end we appeal particularly to the American people, not for its exclusive sympathy, but to request of it an amiable impartiality, which the old ties of cordial feeling that unite the two nations give us a right to expect. France has no hatred against Prussia; she has profound affinities and aspirations in common with Germany. But France has her legitimate influence to maintain, her legitimate pride to defend. The treaties of 1815 placed her in a position somewhat diminished, indeed, but which, by a balance, more or less exact, of the Powers who at that time parceled out Europe between them, at least left her safety assured and her honor unimpaired. There have been many changes since then, but none which seriously affected the equilibrium established by the treaties; none that could be a source of uneasiness or a threat for France. Sadowa came, and the advantages which Prussia reaped were even accepted as the legitimate and natural fruit of her victory. This situation, this completed fact, has been sanctioned by treaties, and a new setting has been given by common accord to European policy. France, as no one will deny, has scrupulously respected this situation; she has neither impaired nor sought, in the slightest degree, to impair it; she has not, in any wise, interfered with the action of the Prussian Government, or rather of the Confederation of Northern Germany, operating on itself. She has even stretched her patience so far—and there, we think, she was wrong—as to leave unexecuted certain pledges stipulated in the negotiations of which she became the guarantor, when the execution of those pledges concerned only third parties, and did not directly interest her own honor or her own security. But this patience was made subordinate to one condition, viz.: that Prussia would not extend her power so far as to make ours undergo a fresh curtailment, relatively speaking, and that we should not have to behold the limits openly laid down for the ambitious tendencies of our neighbor, overstepped by successive encroachments, by occult and tortuous wiles. We will not here retrace the marches and counter-marches of Prussia, her stealthy invasions, and her persevering attempts to envelope within the circle of her influence, and even of her direct domination—nationalities and sovereignties not included within the regions of her recognized annexations. We have but to recollect the latest intrigue that she set on foot, or at least favored, and which was to deliver up our Southern frontier to her in contempt of the rights and traditions that make the independence of the nation in question an essential condition of our safety. In the presence of this exorbitant pretension, which is a decisive manifestation of the jealous spirit that animates Prussia, France has but one position to assume, and that is to demand guarantees against any possible surprise in the future. Well, these guarantees could be of but one kind. We cannot have our ears continually on the alert to hear in what direction Prussia is digging her mines, and it is out of the question for us to be on hand to check her every time upon the verge of her covetous desires. There remains to us, then, only to make sure of an extension of our national boundaries to compensate for the aggrandizement of our adversary. Such is the meaning of the war now opening. The right is on our side; the world cannot refuse to see it, but France feels it, and that is enough. At this hour the hearts of all Frenchmen beat in unison. "To the Rhine" is the cry of the whole nation. United as it is now, as it has always been, and as it always will be in any great question of national honor and security, it is invincible. May God protect our arms. Vive la France.

## VOICE OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

**Views of the Leading Newspapers of this City on the European War Question—Prussia Fully Sustained and the French Denounced.**

The leading topic of discussion in the editorial columns of the German Press of this City, Saturday, was, of course, the declaration of war between France and Prussia. The following translations from the various journals will be found of interest to our readers:

### THE NEW-YORKER DEMOKRAT.

The *New-Yorker Demokrat* says: "War has been declared, and that has been done, as a telegram states, by the French Corps Legislatif, the meaning of which can be only that that body has approved the declaration of war against Prussia, proposed by the Government. France declares war, and is doing so, it seems, in consequence of the offense she experienced in the person of her Ambassador. France is, therefore, the kicking party, and she reminds one by this act of the fable of the wolf that devoured the lamb under the pretense that it had muddied the stream, that, when in fact the wolf stood above and the lamb below on the brook-side. It is to be hoped, however, that Prussia, or rather Germany, will not play the part of the lamb and be torn. We may assume that Prussia will enter the combat fully equipped and ready for war; her whole attitude during the difference occurring so suddenly is a guarantee of this. She will not have to meet in this fight the doubts and opposition of public opinion that essentially aggravated her resolution in the year 1866 to draw the sword. France appears as the wanton and unscrupulous provoker, and Germany fights for her defense and honor. The appeal in their behalf was never fruitless with the German nation, and we expect to see a repetition of the national enthusiasm of the memorable war of deliverance made against the first Napoleon, throughout all Germany. To speculate on the possible or probable consequences of this war would be premature. It is sufficient, after all that has been said before about the affairs of Europe, doubtful and critical in every direction, to bear in mind that the consequences of the war just declared between the two principal Powers of the Continent may be incalculable, and lead to such a change of the political situation of Europe as has not been effected by the most important events of this century."

### THE NEW-YORKER JOURNAL.

The *New-Yorker Journal* says: "The declaration of war made by France knew not how to find any better pretext than the so-called insult to the French Ambassador by the King of Prussia. In truth, not the Ambassador, but the King was insulted, because the former had the impudence to molest the King on the promenade, or at the spring at Ems, with his diplomatic complaints, whereupon the King afterward refused to receive the insolent fellow. On the part of the French, plainly a provocation was sought for, and the pretext is so blunt that it is not necessary to waste even a word about it. The sympathies of the Germans in the United States are (with the exception of some few who for religious reasons entertain other views) on the part of Prussia, and, indeed, of all Germany. They unanimously condemn the nefarious action of France in kindling, under so empty a pretext, a European war. We do not doubt for one moment that one hundred thousand Germans in the United States would be ready to hasten to aid the country of their birth with arms in hand, if there would be means and ways of doing so."

### THE NEW-YORKER STAATS ZEITUNG.

The *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung* says: "The anxious fluctuation between fears of war and hopes for peace is at an end. The dice are cast; France has declared war against Prussia, and the armies of both Powers hasten already to the world-disturbing combat. Since Waterloo no greater event has taken place in Europe than this declaration of war. The course of history will be defined for centuries by the decision of the fight thus opened, and dreadful will be the delusion of those, who, being foolish enough to believe themselves able to end the war thus wantonly provoked at any moment they please, have challenged fate. It will strike them with annihilating weight, for however much distress the war may cause to Germany, it will not cease until it shall have been fully decided whether Germany or France is to possess the supremacy on the European Continent—whether the Germanic or Latin race is to have the lead henceforth in the life of nations. Who that is not blinded could still entertain any doubt as to what will be the end? A glance at history shows that the Latin race has for centuries been constantly going down. France alone, thanks to the Germanic elements with which she is mixed, developed a great strength, and if her rulers had used this strength for other purposes than those of personal ambition, she might also, perhaps, have reached the rule of the world, to which she, as superior of the Romanic nations, aspired. But at Leipsic, and then at Waterloo, this aim was frustrated for the first time, and the giant combat commencing now is to decide, whether France will be more successful the second time. But if the Emperor Napoleon had not been overtaken by the blindness which, as the German proverb says, overtakes those whom the gods would destroy, he would have heeded the warnings he so often received. Aiming still higher than his uncle did, he has devised the grand programme of making the Latin race dominant on the Continent of Europe and in Central America, and with the assistance of the then most powerful Germanic power, the English, he was in the Crimean war, by the humiliation of Russia, successful in the first step toward this end. Three years afterward, when well armed, he made up his mind, together with the new Roman ally won in the former war, Sardinia, to take the second step, which he did by challenging to war Austria, in whose aged hand resided the influence of the Germanic race on the Continent. After a short fight of three lucky battles, he saw the proud Hapsburg chief asking for peace in his tent. Thus the Germanic influence in Europe was fundamentally broken, and the French Emperor exercised in fact the supremacy on the European Continent. But with his success his ambition was increased; his eyes were turned across the ocean, and, taking advantage of the civil war of the American people, he sought to establish, by the erection of a throne supported by French bayonets, his superiority over the Anglo-Germanic race in this part of the world. But the frivolous attempt, to which he was invited by the suggestions of his Spanish wife, was defeated by the indestructible vigor of the American Union, and acting upon a hint from the United States, the Napoleonite was compelled to withdraw his army from desolated Mexico. In doing so, he showed his cowardly fear and was covered with ignominy, in having deserted the unfortunate Prince to the revenge of the Mexican Republic. By this deed his (thus far) proverbial luck was brought to an end, and from that time everything went wrong with him, and after the Germanic influence, which he thought he had broken forever on the battle-field of Northern Italy, was established again by the victory of Prussia, won over Austria, at Sadowa, he was obliged to look on and see the German Empire reconstructed in the heart of Europe. By the victorious foundation of the North German Union, by the promotion of the King of Prussia to Commander-in-Chief of all the German armies, the sway of the Latin races was practically broken. The German people were thus assured of their return to a leading position in politics, but Napoleon did not comprehend the importance of this fact. He did not understand the irresistible innate longing of the German people for national unity, nor the absolute impossibility of checking it. He endeavored to scatter secretly the seeds of discord among the German people—exciting hostility among the enemies of Prussia, great and small, against that Power. He conspired with the Roman hierarchy against the Protestant tendencies of the ascending Power, and at the same time by arming incessantly for war by using means far above the economical resources of the French people, he prepared for the decisive day when he might by his military superiority crush the dangerous rival and throw Germany back into her former weakness and dismemberment. But all his doings effected only the contrary of what he aimed at. By continually menacing Germany he there developed more strongly the desire for unity, and abated in the same proportion the resistance to the supremacy of Prussia. By supporting the unmeasured pretensions of Popery, he incurred the hatred and curse of the Italians, and created that revolution in Spain, which, in a certain degree, gave to his plan, (by which he desired to make France the center, and the victorious leader of the Romanic race,) the last kick. By that revolution, which occurred in the very moment when he wished to conclude a defensive and offensive alliance with Queen Isabella, Spain emancipated herself from the French forever. A further consequence of this event has been that Spain has offered the crown to the Prince of Hohenzollern, so nearly related to the Prussian royal family, and thus that important member of the Romanic world has sought in its leaning on Germany the means of its regeneration. Napoleon III. has taken this highly significant act as a pretext for the rupture with Prussia, and the French people, so long jealous of Germany, have jubilantly greeted the beginning of this decisive combat, but both Napoleon and his people are exposed to punishment for this frivolous act, for the combat will not cease before France will have been humiliated, and this national humiliation will render the continuance of the Napoleonic dynasty impossible in the country undermined by revolutionary passions. Victory, however, can only be acquired by enormous sacrifices. Germany will be visited by days full of sorrow and many a bitter affliction. Her greatest efforts, the exertion of all her powers, will become necessary, in order to contend successfully against the formidable enemy, but the unity of the German people will speedily follow, and by inflaming the patriotic enthusiasm, awaken her latent powers. Her ally will be the necessity, (by the will of Providence,) for the Germanic spirit to conquer the Romanic, and to deliver it at the same time. The benedictions of all the Germans in America will follow the German armies. We shall feel heavy sorrows for them, but our confidence will never be shaken in the belief that they will prove themselves worthy of the great destiny to which Germany is called."

### THE ARBEITER UNION.

The *Arbeiter Union*, the German working men's paper of this City, says: "War has therefore been declared by Bonaparte, a wanton, offensive war, which is condemned by the public opinion of all nations, and by a considerable educated minority among the French themselves. Therefore, if undertaken at all, it must end with the inevitable ruin of Bonaparte."

## The Morris and Essex Railroad Authorities and Coroner Burns.

Coroner Burns, of Jersey City, has issued his capias against Samuel Schock, Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and John L Morford, the train dispatcher, for their appearance before him to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt, in refusing to be present at the inquest touching the death of Patrick Regan, who was run over on the Morris and Essex Railroad at the Bergen Tunnel, some time ago. Those gentlemen having peremptorily refused to furnish the Coroner with the names of the conductor and engineer of the train which killed the man, they were subpœned to be present at the inquest, but declined doing so. They say they have acted by advice of their lawyer, since Dr. Dodd, the County Physician of Essex County, had viewed the body and given a permit for burial, before Coroner Burns claimed the right to dispose of the remains, as the accident happened within his jurisdiction, although the body was conveyed to Newark. Coroner Burns desires to investigate the cause of the death of Regan, because he believes he was allowed to bleed to death by being brought to Newark instead of Jersey City. The Morris and Essex Railroad authorities say Dr. Dodd certifies that death resulted from concussion of the brain.

## Halsey-Street Newark M. E. Church—Fiftieth Anniversary of the Sunday-School.

The Halsey-street M. E. Church of Newark, is one of the most prosperous religious societies of that city. Yesterday the Fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Sunday-school was celebrated in grand style. Rev. A. Atwood, of Philadelphia, preached in the morning. In the afternoon, J. H. Gwinnell presided, and Rev. T. J. Thompson offered prayer. H. J. Wood delivered a historical sketch of the school, and excellent addresses were delivered by Rev. J. S. Chadwick, P. S. Pancoast, first Superintendent, Rev. J. R. Bryan, J. Hartshorn, Secretary in 1838, and Rev. A. Atwood. The exercises were interspersed with singing. In the evening Rev. J. S. Chadwick presided, who addressed the meeting, as did S. E. Tompkins, T. J. Thompson, D. D., E. Bolles, Superintendent in 1838, and Rev. J. R. Bryan. Notwithstanding the heat, the Church was crowded.

## A Doctor Arrested on a Serious Charge.

Last evening Detective Carroll, of Jersey City, arrested Dr. John Steickel, who resides with his wife in that place, on a charge of committing adultery with a "lady" in Newark. The complainant is Mr. Lewis N. Etris, keeper of a boarding-house in Broad-street, in that city. The doctor is the identical person who was gazetted in the newspapers some days ago as having victimized several boarding-houses and hotel proprietors in Newark and Jersey City, by engaging board for a matronly lady and two young belles, whom he represented as his wife and daughters, but it seems his legitimate spouse lives in Jersey City. He formerly kept his office on Montgomery street, Jersey City, and still later at No. 50 West Twenty-fourth-street, New-York. Among those whom he is said to have cheated out of board for his "family," are Mrs. Blauvelt and Mr. Etris, of Newark, and the proprietor of the American Hotel, Jersey City. Among the papers found on his person were a number of newspaper scraps, containing a report of his adventures, one of them being a column in length. Further developements are awaited with interest.

# LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

## NEW-YORK.

The Trinity M. E. Church, which is located in West Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, is now closed for repairs. It is intended to refurnish it and to repaint it inside, besides erecting a new and handsome altar. It will be opened for public worship about the 1st of September.

A trip to the sea-shore of Coney Island these hot days is something to be commended to those who have not made it—those who have will commend it sufficiently for themselves. In our advertising columns will be found the hours of leaving and points of departure of the commodious and well-regulated steam-boats *Norwalk* and *Meta*, which daily go to the beach, freighted with hundreds of pleasure-seekers. The surf bathing at Coney Island is exceedingly fine, and the accommodations there and on the route are much improved of late.

W. W. Broom lectured last evening at Mohawk Hall, corner of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. His subject was "More Roman Catholic Blessings," as illustrated by the bloody riot of last Tuesday. In the course of his remarks the lecturer carefully avoided the subject of Orangeism, confining himself strictly to the insidious power and evil influences of priestcraft wherever it was permitted to obtain a foothold. He said that unless native American Protestants exercised their shrewdness to prevent the growth of the voting force of ignorant foreign Catholics, the country would be surely and certainly drawn into a religious and bloody struggle at no very remote date.

The Corcondia Club, of Brooklyn, a newly-organized social association, made its first annual steam-boat excursion up the Hudson River to Excelsior Park yesterday. The barge *Wm. H. Morton*, on board of which the party made the trip, towed by the steam-boat *Wm. Littamer*, was filled to her full capacity with ladies, gentlemen and children. The party started from Peck-slip on the New-York side, and from Fulton Ferry on the Brooklyn side in the morning, and returned in the evening. They had a merry time.

A pleasanter recreation cannot be indulged in these Summer days than that afforded by the excursion of the elegant and commodious saloon and cabin steam-boat *Rip Van Winkle* to the Fishing Banks. The steamer starts daily (Saturdays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 7½ A. M., touching at Christopher-street, North River, at 8 A. M., and at Pier No. 4, North River, at 8¾ A. M. Bait, lines, refreshments, and everything needful, are furnished on board. On Sundays the steamer starts from Eighth-street, East River, at 7 A. M.

A small boat from Greenpoint, containing three men, named Thos. Kelly, Thos. Kelly, Jr., and John Devine, while passing through Hell Gate, was capsized, yesterday, precipitating the occupants into the water. They were picked up by Mr. Wm. E. Brown, ship-news collector for the Associated Press, and taken ashore at Astoria.

Geo. McBride, aged fifteen, of No. 599 East Thirteenth-street, was run over by a Second-avenue car yesterday, and had his leg so badly crushed below the knee that amputation was found necessary at Bellevue Hospital. The boy lost his hat, and was compelled to jump off the front platform, as the driver, Patrick Tagart, refused to stop. The latter was arrested.

A man named Thomas Kelly, while on board the steamer *Seth Low* on the Fishing Banks, yesterday, quarreled with some other men on religious topics, and became so excited that he drew a knife and stabbed John and William McCafferty. John was dangerously wounded in the left side and hand, and his brother was stabbed in the right shoulder and the neck. When the steamer returned to her dock Kelly was arrested by the Ninth Ward Police and locked up.

Edward McCormack and Thomas Garret, alias Fitzgerald, quarelled and fought in the hallway of No. 275 Third-avenue yesterday. Officer Trip, of the Eighteenth Precinct, attempted to arrest them, when Garret assaulted him. Assistance was summoned from the Station-house, and both men arrested, not, however, before the officers used their locusts. The prisoners were properly attended by a surgeon.

A quarrel arose yesterday in the lager-beer saloon, No. 337 Hudson-street, between Moses Dittrichs, the proprietor, and Henry Rowley, of No. 97 Charlton-street. During the fight which ensued, Rowley was severly injured on the head by the blow of a club in the hands of Dittrichs. No arrests.

Thomas Carlin and John Temperry quarreled and fought, yesterday, at No. 3 Worth-street, and were both wounded in the head. They were both arrested and locked up on counter charges of felonious assault.

Henry Jesser, aged two and a half years, of No. 33 Ridge-street, fell from the roof of a five-story tenement-house in that neighborhood. The boy fell heavily in the yard, and sustained injuries which will prove fatal.

## BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Mary Daily, of No. 125 Butler-street, quarreled with her husband, last night, about their children, and stabbed him behind the ear with a butcher's knife, inflicting a wound that may prove fatal. He was taken to the hospital, and she was locked up.

Joseph Coughlan, of No. 136 Butler-street, was arrested, yesterday, for knocking his wife senseless with a carpet-stretcher.

## LONG ISLAND.

James Fisk, Jr., has been making surveys in the village of Whitestone, measuring the depth of water at the docks, and looking around generally, the past week. It is reported that he either intends making the village the western terminus of his Sound boats or the depot of the Erie Railroad. Real estate has consequently gone up, and more activity has prevailed in the village during the past week than in any previous month.

Saturday evening Justice McKenna held the young man Snowdon, arrested on a charge of rape preferred by a young girl named Donaldson, to await the action of the Grand Jury, refusing bail. The young man offered to marry the girl, but both the parents refuse to have anything to do with him. The girl is not yet seventeen years old. Snowdon, up to the present time, has borne an unimpeachable character, and has a wide circle of acquaintances both in Newtown and in New-York.

Flushing is agitating the water-supply question. Douglass Pond, at Bayside, seems to be the most convenient supply. It is within the limits of the town, and only a few miles from the village. It is claimed that $500,000 would pay all the cost of securing the pond, erecting the necessary machinery and reservoir, and laying the proper pipes in the public streets.

On Thursday a trot came off at the Suffolk County Fair Grounds, Riverhead, between D. A. Griffing's blk. g. *Columbus* and J. S. Marcy's br. g. *J. G. Meade*. The trot was for a purse of $200, best two in three. The latter won in two straight heats.

Saturday afternoon the *Tribune* pressmen played the Normal Club a game of base-ball at the Canal Ground, Hunter's Point, and won by a score of 15 to 10. But five innings were played owing to the rain. A large concourse of writers witnessed the game.

Those who are candidates for nomination for Assembly in the First Assembly District all claim that they are for free roads and bridges. The candidates in the Second Assembly District are divided on the question, those from Jamaica being in the interest of the toll-gate ring.

The trustees of Hempstead have formally accepted Greenfield Cemetery, the grounds having been put in complete order, as agreed by A. T. Stewart.

New-York-avenue, over which there has been so much controversy, in Huntington, was Saturday thrown open to the public.

Oliver Charlick has commenced a double track on the Long Island Railroad.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday forenoon, in Jersey City, a drunken individual, named Charles McIvor, was most disorderly near the ferry, and while Officer Reilly, of Jersey City, was in the act of conveying him to the Police Station, he drew a knife and threatened the life of his captor. The officer, nothing daunted, still held on to his man, and succeeded in locking him up till this morning, when he will have a hearing.

The charge of forgery preferred against Judge White, of Hoboken, on Saturday, is regarded even by his enemies as a case of persecution trumped up against him. Even the police officers defend him, and believe him to be the victim of some spiteful plot. From what could be ascertained yesterday it is probable that the charge will be withdrawn today, and the Justice discharged, as neither Mr. Bixby, whose agent White is, nor the Tax Collector, Mr. Edmonson, whose name is alleged to have been forged to the tax receipts, is inclined to prosecute. It is thought that Recorder Pope acted rather hastily in issuing the warrant for his arrest, as it is now stated the accusation was merely verbal and no affidavit was made.

James Rielly was found lying in front of a saloon, on the Hill, Jersey City, last evening, by the Police. He was bleeding profusely from a deep gash in the side of his head, and was so helpless from loss of blood and the effects of drink, that it required the united efforts of four policemen to carry him to the Police-station. He was examined by Dr. Hayes, who pronounced him in such a dangerous condition as to render death probable if he was kept in the cell all night. Justice Logan thereupon discharged him. It is not known how he received the wound in his head.

Last evening Constable Laurence Hines and Thomas Delaney, both of Jersey City, were arrested for fighting in Grand-street. Both had been drinking rather freely, and quarreled about politics. They will have a hearing this morning, when it is feared the Constable will fare so badly that his resignation will be acceptable.

A drunken English sailor named Edward Manley, while disturbing the peace of Jersey City, yesterday, was arrested by Officer Eagan but being in a quarrelsome mood, he struck the officer a violent blow on the face. He was confined to await an examination.

Mary McGrath, a Jersey City housekeeper, was arrested, yesterday morning, on a charge of entering the premises of Anglo Berry, on Bay-street, and stealing therefrom $19 75. She was bailed for trial.

A fight occurred on the bridge across the Passaic, at East Newark, last night and several officers were needed to quell the disturbance.

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Fortress Monroe, July 17.—The United States steamer *Quinnebaug*, Commander Barret, from the South Atlantic Squadron, came in today and passed up to Norfolk, where she will go out of commission. All on board are well.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 16.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed flat and nominal. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

| | 11¼ A. M. | 2 P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| Consols for account | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1862 | 85⅜ | 85 |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old | 85½ | 85 |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1867 | 85⅜ | 85 |
| U. S. 10-40s | 85 | 84 |
| Ill. Cen. Railroad shares | 106 | 106 |
| Erie Railroad shares | 17 | 16½ |
| At. & Gt. W. R. R. shares | 24 | 23 |

Liverpool, July 16—2 P. M.—There was great excitement in the Liverpool market this morning. Cotton opened irregular at 9½d. for Middling Uplands, and 9¾d. for Middling Orleans, and closed heavy at 9⅛d. for Middling Uplands, and 9⅜d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day foot up 7,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs active. Wheat—California White, 11s. 3d.@11s. 8d., an advance of from 3d.@8d. on the opening prices; No. 2 Red Western, 9s. 6d.@9s. 10d., an advance of from 3d.@7d.; Red Winter, 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d., an advance of from 2d.@5d. Flour, 25s. for Western Canal, an advance of 1s. Corn, 34s. for No. 2 Mixed, 33s. for European. Peas, 39s. Oats, 2s. 5d. Barley, 5s. Provisions—Pork, 105s. Beef, 113s. 6d. Bacon, 56s. for Cumberland Cut, 63s. for Short Rib Middles.

London, July 16.—Linseed-oil dull.

Havre, July 17.—The Cotton market closed heavy yesterday, at 99 francs for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

Havana, July 17.—The following was the condition of the Havana market at the closing yesterday: Sugar—The business was large, but prices were unchanged; there was but little speculative inquiry, owing to the European news. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 63,000 boxes and 2,200 hhds., including 18,000 boxes to the United States. Freights—Quotations are nominal; shippers refuse to charter, owing to the unsettled state of the market. Bacon in demand. Butter dull. Coal-oil firmer at 4½@4¾ reals. Cooperage dull. Flour dull at $9 25@$10 50. Hams active. Lard in demand at 20¼c.@21c. in kegs, and 22c.@23c. in tins. Lumber in demand. Potatoes steady at $4 25@$4 75. Tallow firm. Exchange—On London, 16⅜@17 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 60 days' sight, 3 ₱ cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 7½@8⅜ ₱ cent. discount; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 4¾ ₱ cent. premium; on the United States, short sight, in gold, 6@6½ ₱ cent. premium.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, July 16.—Exchange unchanged. Flour active at $5@$6 50 for Spring Extras. Wheat easy at $1 17½ cash; $1 23c., seller August; during the afternoon active at $1 20, seller July; $1 24¼c.@$1 25, seller August. Corn strong at 83½c., cash; 85c.@85½c., seller August, for No. 2; during the afternoon, irregular at 83½c.@84c., seller July, for No. 2. Oats 48c., cash, for No. 2. Rye, 82c. for No. 2. Barley inactive; held firm. Highwines strong at 93c., iron bound. Provisions, $29 for Mess Pork; 16c. for Lard; 12½c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 15½c. for Short Ribs, Middles, Loose. Hogs, $8 70c.@$9 60c. for fair to choice. Cattle less active at $6 75c.@$8 50c. for common Cows to choice Steers. Receipts—3,200 bbls. Flour; 53,000 bushels Wheat; 100,000 bushels Corn; 21,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Rye; 1,100 bushels Barley; 3,000 Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat. 100,000 bushels Corn; 90,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs. Freights firm, and 1 cent higher on Corn to Buffalo.

Oswego, July 16.—Flour in good demand and 50c. higher; sales, 2,700 bbls., closing at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. Wheat excited and higher; sales 26,000 bushels, closing at $1 35 for No. 1 Spring. Corn steady and quiet: sales, 3,700 bushels No. 2 at 96c. Oats held at 65c. for Western and Canada. Rye nominally 90c. in bond. Corn-meal, $2 10 for bolted: $2 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 7c., Corn and Rye, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Millfeed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake Imports—16,000 bushels Wheat, 9,200 bushels Oats; 1,020,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—1,155 bbls. Flour; 3,500 bushels Wheat; 10,300 bushels Oats; 4,900 bushels Barley; 951,000 feet Lumber.

Buffalo, July 16.—Receipts—47,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—116,000 bushels Wheat, 16,600 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. Railroad Shipments—41,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn. Freights steady. Flour firm; demand light. Wheat excited and higher; sales, 100,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 28, 750 bushels Chicago at $1 22; 20,000 bushels Red Ohio at $1 40@$1 42½ and $1 45; 40,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 55, closing with the sale of about a load of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 29. Corn firmer and in good inquiry; sales, 80,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 90c.@92c., part to arrive, at 91c.@92c.; 32,000 bushels by sample at 86c.@90c., closing with sellers refusing 93c. for No. 2 Mixed Western. Oats dull, small lots selling at 55c.@55½c., and closing firm at 56c. Rye nominally 95c.@98c. Barley inactive. Highwines nominal at $1. Mess Pork dull at $29 50@$30. Lard dull at 16½c.@16¾c.

Cincinnati, July 16.—Flour active. Sales of 3,600 bbls.; Family $6@$6 25. Wheat in light demand; Red Winter held at $1 25@$1 30 for No. 2 and No. 1. Corn held at 93c.@95c.; round lots at 92c. Oats firm at 56c.@61c., with a fair demand. Rye quiet at 98c.@$1. Barley steady at $1 10@$1 20 for new Fall. Cotton nominal, with no demand. Whisky 95½c.@96c. Provisions stronger; no demand for Mess Pork and Lard. Bulk Meats held at 12¾c. for Shoulders; 15c.@15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16c. for Clear Sides; but little offered. Bacon in good demand; sales of 160 hhds. at 13¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c.@18c. for Clear Sides; held at 14c. for Shoulders; 17c.@18c. for Sides; at the close these rates were offered, buyer, August. Sugar-cured Hams held at 24c. Exchange dull at 1-10 discount, buying.

Philadelphia, July 16.—Cotton unchanged. Flour firmer; Superfine, $5 25@$5 37½; Low Grade North-western, $5 50; Fancy do., $6 75; Pennsylvania, $6 25@$7, the latter for choice; Indiana and Ohio, $6 25@$6 75; Fancy brands, $7 25@$8 50. Wheat advanced 5c.; Common and Prime Indiana Red, $1 40@$1 50. Rye steady; State, $1 05. Corn dull; Yellow, $1 08; Mixed Western, $1@$1 04. Oats held firmly; State, 64c.@65c. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Fair and good Refining. Molasses held higher. Provisions—Stock scarce; prices firm. Mess Pork, $30@$30 50. Lard, 16¼c.@16½c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 18½c.; Refined, 27c.@27½c. Whisky very dull, but unchanged.

Baltimore, July 16.—Cotton dull; Middling nominally 18½c.@19c., with downward tendency. Flour excited and unsettled; accurate quotations cannot be given. Breadstuffs dearer and close firm. Wheat—New Red, $1 35@$1 65; White, $1 50@$1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 30@$1 50. Corn—White, $1 15@$1 18; Poor Yellow, $1 05@$1 07; Prime, do. held at $1 07@$1 10. Oats, 62c.@65c. Mess Pork firm. Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Hams, 24c.@25c. Lard quiet at 16¾c.@17c. Whisky dull at 97c.

St. Louis, July 16.—Tobacco dull. Cotton quiet. Flour firmer; from Wheat, No. 1 at $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 75. Wheat firm and advancing; No. 2, New Fall, $1 17@$1 20; No. 1 do., $1 25@$1 30; Choice, $1 32½@$1 40. Corn firm; Mixed, 85c.; Yellow, 86c.; White, 95c.@95½c. Oats firmer at 49c.@52c. Rye steady at 77c.@80c. Whisky dull at 90c.@97c. Mess Pork firm at $30, and held at $30 50. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c.@18¼c. Lard, 15¾c.; round lots at 15½c.@16c., jobbing. Beef Cattle and Hogs unchanged.

New-Orleans, La., July 16.—Cotton irregular and entirely nominal; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 700 bales; receipts—net, 160 bales; coastwise, 28 bales; total, 188 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,709 bales; stock, 5,942 bales. Flour has advanced; Superfine, $5 37½; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6 25. Corn firmer; Mixed, 95c.@$1; Yellow and White, $1 10. Bran, 95c.@$1 02. Hay firmer; Prime, $22@$23; Choice, $25. Hams, 24½c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling Exchange, $1 28. New-York Sight ⅜ premium. Gold, 116⅜.

Toledo, July 16.—Flour held 15c.@25c. higher. Wheat—No. 1 White Wabash, $1 40; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 37; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 22. Corn advancing; No. 1, 89c.; No. 2, 87c.; White, 90c.; Yellow, 93c. Oats advancing; No. 1, 58c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 1,909 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels.

Louisville, July 16.—Flour active; Extra Family, $5 50. Wheat, $1 10@$1 20. Corn, $1 10. Rye, $1. Oats, 64c. Provisions firmer. Pork, $30. Bacon, 14¼c. for Shoulders, 17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 18½c. for Clear Sides. Bulk-meats, 12¾c. for Shoulders, 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c. for Clear Sides. Hams, 23¼c.@24c. Lard, 17c. Whisky, 96c.

Cleveland, July 16.—Flour firm, tending upward. Wheat firm, and advanced 2c.; No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2 at $1 30. Corn firmer; Mixed, 92c.; No. 2 do., 90c. Oats dull; State at 58c.; Barley quiet. Petroleum—nothing doing; Crude at $5 ₱ bbl.; Refined at 23c. ₱ gallon.

Milwaukee, July 16.—Flour active. Wheat unsettled; No. 1, $1 26; No. 2, $1 20. Oats advancing; No. 2, 50½c. Corn nominal. Barley nominal. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

Memphis, July 16.—Cotton quiet; receipts, 21 bales; exports, 308 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn, 95c.@$1. Oats, 62c.@63c. Mess Pork, $31. Lard, unchanged. Bacon buoyant; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Sides, 18¾c.@19c.

Detroit, July 16.—Flour firm; Choice, $7@$7 50. Wheat buoyant and advanced 5c.; Extra, $1 58; No. 1, $1 46@$1 47; Amber, $1 34. Oats firmer at 57c.@58½c.

Galveston, Texas, July 16.—Cotton flat and nominal; good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; receipts, 67 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 1,067 bales; stock, 9,337 bales.

Charleston, S. C., July 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 103 bales; exports—coastwise, 74 bales; stock, 5,985 bales.

Augusta, Ga., July 16.—The Cotton market is quiet and nominal; sales, 120 bales; receipts, 20 bales; Middling, 17¾c.

Wilmington, N. C., July 16.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34½c., with an advancing tendency. Resin and other articles unchanged.

Savannah, Ga., July 16.—Cotton flat; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c. offered; sales, 3 bales; receipts, 280 bales; stock, 9,969 bales.

Norfolk, Va., July 16.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 17¾c.; sales, —; receipts, 130 bales; exports, coastwise, 106 bales; stock, 1,009 bales.

Albany, N. Y., July 16.—There is nothing to report in Grain today. Cattle market fell off from ½c.@¾c. below prices of last week.

Mobile, Ala., July 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 18c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 63 bales; stock, 16,663 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Xonk.—No one knows what that means. Spell it backward, and every one knows it's Knox, the hatter. What a hat he sells, to be sure! Cooler than a cucumber! More graceful than a bird of paradise! Adam sighed in Eden that he could not have one of Knox's charming hats. All the Boston singers at the Beethoven Jubilee bought hats at Knox's, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Go thou and do likewise often. Do.

[Advertisement.]

Every family who is out of town and left their house unprotected with Holmes' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph, should expect it to be robbed. With the Telegraph Alarm it could not be robbed. Facts and experience prove it.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

### FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silesia | July 19 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Iowa | July 20 | New-York | Bristol. |
| Colorado | July 20 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Java | July 20 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Abyssinia | July 21 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Lafayette | July 23 | New-York | Havre. |
| Erin | July 23 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Washington | July 23 | New-York | Liverpool. |

### FOR HAVANA AND RIO JANEIRO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rapidan | July 20 | New-York | Havana. |
| Merrimack | July 23 | New-York | Rio Janeiro. |

## Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 7 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

## Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah*,—George W. Anderson and servant, E. C. Anderson Jr., wife, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. J. B. Dillon, Miss L. Nimmerlyn, Mrs. Campbell, J. B. Fernandez and wife, Mrs. Lester Hubbell, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. O. B. Hart and child, George Fuller and child, Mrs. E. Daniels and 2 children, Miss Agnes Clark, Miss Smith, Mrs. Honora Coffey and child, P. Macomber, J. R. Phillips, Charles A. Sayers, H. F. Sharon, E. H. Lee, George H. Terry, Capt. E. J. Martin, F. Grosclarce, M. M. Ruggles, R. C. Sulman, J. Reilly, Samuel White, J. Friend, W. O. Brewster, J. G. Miller, J. Steinuger, William Wright, E. O. Munger, G. O. Johnson, H. P. Smith, H. Williams, and 3 in steerage.

MINATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:44 | Sun sets.....7:28 | Moon rises.10:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:31 | Gov. Island.12:20 | Hell Gate...1:42

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, July 17.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans July 9, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had calm weather and smooth sea the entire passage; July 9, lat. 31 04, lon. 78 10, spoke brig Nellie Clifford, from Matanzas, for New-York.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, July 2, Queenstown 3d, and Halifax 13th via Boston 16th, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, July 14, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co. July 12, at 4 P. M., passed schr. Amelia G. Ireland, bound S.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Herschel, (N. G.,) Freidrichs, Hamburg 43 ds. with mdse. and 151 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence light winds and fogs; had 1 birth on the passage.

Bark Vittoria Rubburacci, (Ital.,) Castellano, Naples 52 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Sabine, Breaker, Liverpool 38 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Has had strong westerly gales to lon. 30, and from thence moderate winds and calms, with much fog; has been 17 days W. of Sable Island. July 12, to the S. E. of George's Banks, saw bark Robert Hine, (Br.,) hence for Antwerp.

Bark Yarmouth, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Newcastle, Eng., June 2, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Teresa, (of Curacoa,) Maracaibo, 23 ds., with coffee, cocoa, &c. to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Has been 3 days N. of Hatteras, with fine weather and light winds.

Bark Elgin, of Yarmouth, N. S., Halley, Buenos Ayres 45 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light winds the entire passage and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Anna, (of Bermuda,) Morrow, Surnam 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Henry de Cordova & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Wm. Mason, for Boston; left no vessels.

Brig Morancy, (of Boston,) Hill, Humacoa, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has had very foggy weather nearly the entire passage.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Crowell, Barbados 14 ds., with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Americus, Hand, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Giosue, (Ital.,) Cacace, Cette 72 ds., with wines, &c., to order.

Brig Angelia, Brown, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Mayaguez, P. R. 11 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Rio Grande, McClellan, Pensacola 14 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Savarese, Marites June 3, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton. Is bound to Portland, Me.; put into this port for medical assistance, having four men sick with fever and ague.

Schr. E. and L. Cordery, Price, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 5 ds. n. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. A. Denike, Jones, Galveston 27 ds., with cotton; is bound to Havre. July 13, sprung a very bad leak and was obliged to put into this port for repairs.

Schr. Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Indianola 21 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Julia A. Ryder, Ryder, Galveston 27 ds., with hides and wool to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Joseph Oakes, (of Bangor,) Oakes, New-Orleans 15 ds., with mdse. to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore 4 ds., with mdse. to A. Abbott.

Schr. Amos Falkinburg, Tirrell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Chapman, George Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Jas. Cunningham, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. H. Rutan, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. Fred Bell, Hudson, Baltimore.

Schr. G. Thompson, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, Price, Virginia.

Schr. Banvard, McGee, Virginia.

Schr. Only Daughter, Headley, Virginia.

Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Jane Gorham, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.

Schr. James, Selsey, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Judge Hopkins, Fenton, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah E. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Helen, Searle, Providence.

WIND—At sundown, very light, S. S. W. cloudy.

### Sailed.

Ships Neptune for Liverpool; Francis B. Cutting for Barcelona; barks Restless for Smyrna; Arizona for Palermo.

### By Telegraph.

Holmes' Hole, July 16.—Arr. Schrs. Charles A. Jones, Griffin, Boston, for Washington; T. H. Seymour, Burgess, Boston, for New-York; John A. Smith, Dodge, Ipswick, for New-York; Alligator, McGregor, Calais, for Middletown, Conn.

Sld. schrs. Fly-away, Mary Lee Newton, Annie E. Martin, A. H. Patridge, Sarah Bernise, Charles H. Moller, Charles A. Jones, and Alligator.

Boston, July 17.—Arr. 16th brig Helen G. Rich, Caibarien; schr. S. B. Franklin, Jacksonville. 17th, steamer Centipede, Georgetown, D. C.; ship Montana, Calcutta; brigs William Mason, Surinam; M. E. Thompson, Hoboken; schr. M. M. Pott, Ponce.

### Foreign Ports.

At Caibarien July 9, bark Fannie, for New-York in 10 ds.; brigs Mariposa, from Sagua, just arrived; Executive and Mary E. Pennell, for New-York, ldg.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON

AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

180 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—twenty-five miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 190,000, averaging over 929 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 600,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 180 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 180 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion are greatly in excess of our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to $20,000 per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

*First*—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

*Second*—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

*Third*—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

*Fourth*—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

*Fifth*—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 115, is equal to over EIGHT PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.